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THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title registered in the U. S. Patent Office and in Foreign Countries)

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

"BROTHER CHARLIE" BRYAN FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

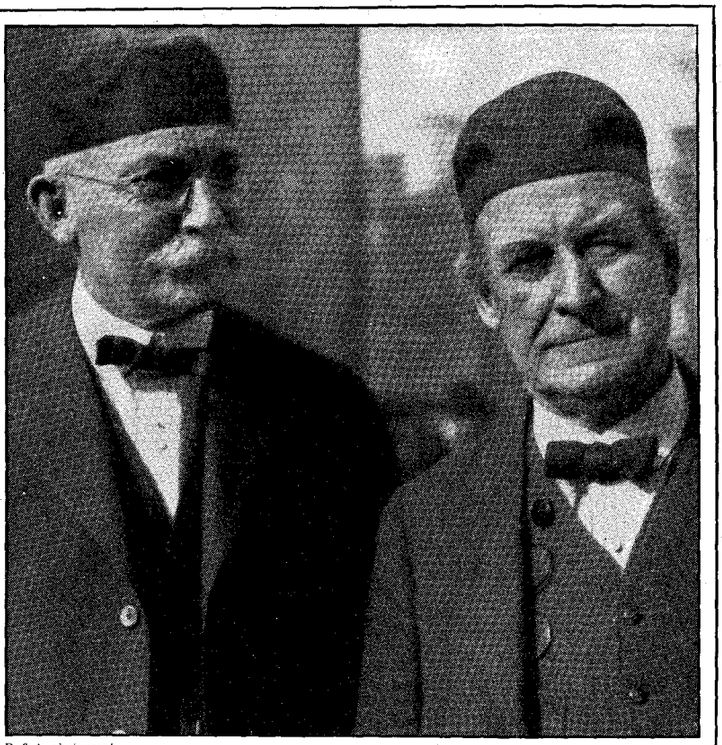
PECULIAR INTEREST, for a number of reasons, attaches to the Democracy's choice of Charles Wayland Bryan as Mr. Davis's running-mate in the Presidential race. He is the hitherto little-known brother of the very well-known William Jennings Bryan; as a Progressive Western Democrat he is expected to strengthen the Davis ticket in those sections where his party fears the inroads of La Follette; he, rather than Mr. Davis, some correspondents tell us, will be selected by the Republicans as the chief target for their artillery and small-arm fire; and, if the election results in a deadlock of Coolidge, Davis and La Follette in the Electoral College, he may be the next President of the United States. The last-named curious possibility is thus explained by the Republican Minneapolis *Journal*:

"Such a deadlock would throw the election into the present House, voting by States, and would inevitably be followed by a similar deadlock.

"These deadlocks would make President on March 4 the man whom the Senate meanwhile had elected Vice-President. But the Constitution restricts voting in the Senate to the two highest candidates in the Electoral College vote, and not the three highest, as in the House. Thus the Senate would have to choose between Dawes and Bryan. A third deadlock would thus be all but impossible.

"The political balance of the Senate makes Bryan a more likely choice than Dawes, since he would get the two Farmer-Labor votes from Minnesota, the vote of La Follette and those of three or four La Follette Republicans. Bryan would be more acceptable than Dawes to men like Brookhart of Iowa, and Frazier and Ladd of North Dakota.

"This possibility is one that is likely to cut a considerable figure in the campaign."



P & A photograph

"BROTHER CHARLIE" AND "W. J."

Altho the Bryan brothers are closely united in their political ideals, says a New York *Evening Post* correspondent, "temperamentally they are separated by a wide gulf." "William Jennings," he continues, "is of the visionary type, while Charles W. is of the business type and eager for facts and figures." The wearing of the black skull cap Governor Bryan himself explains as follows: "It's not a fad nor a fancy nor a style, but a necessity. Years ago in my office the sunshine affected the nerves in the top of my head, bringing on severe pain in the eyes and severe headache. Since that time any kind of light, either natural or artificial, proves troublesome to me, so that when it becomes necessary to remove my hat I put on the skull cap."

The Democrats nominated Governor Bryan of Nebraska for Vice-President, explains the Independent Democratic Dallas *Morning News*, "to convince themselves that they are undivided—and to make sure that William Jennings Bryan doesn't go mugwumping off with La Follette or sulking in his tent." "In a sense, therefore," adds *The News*, "the nomination is a refutation of the announcement by some that Brother Bill has been eliminated from Democratic consideration."

During the Convention, it will be recalled, William Jennings Bryan had characterized the candidacy of John W. Davis as "impossible" because he was a lawyer for the Morgan interests. When Mr. Davis was nominated, however, the Commoner told the newspaper men, but without enthusiasm, that he would "support the ticket." Later, when informed that his brother was nominated for Vice-President, he added: "I still intend to support the ticket." A Washington correspondent of the Republican New York *Herald Tribune* quotes him in explanation of his attitude, as follows:

"I opposed the nomination of Mr. Davis, always explaining that the objection was not personal; that I entertained the highest opinion of him as a man and regarded him as a man of exceptional ability. I never questioned his own personal attitude on public questions. My only objection was that his professional connections as attorney for big corporations raised a presumption with the masses that would be difficult to overcome. When he

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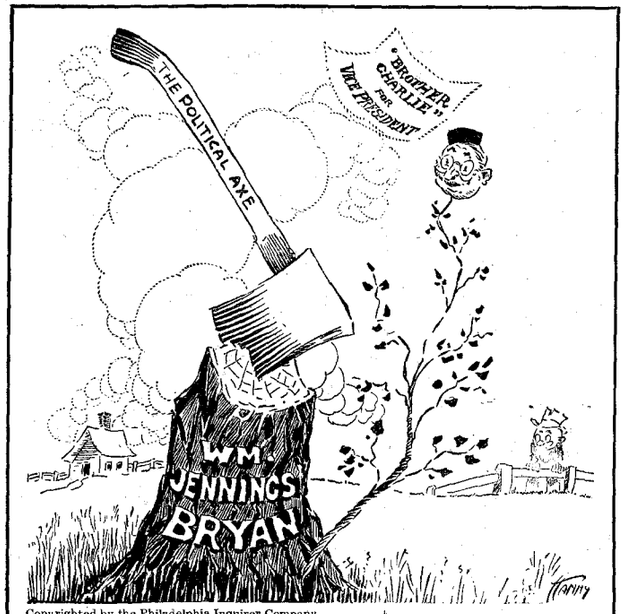

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THE HARDY BRYAN FAMILY TREE

—Hanny in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

was nominated I at once announced my intention to support him. . . .

"As soon as Mr. Davis was nominated I told the West Virginia delegation that I would support the [Vice-Presidential] candidate whom Mr. Davis preferred, and I would have done so even if it had been necessary to oppose my brother Charlie. But, much to my surprize, Mr. Davis favored the nomination of Governor Bryan, not because he was my brother, but because he filled the requirements set forth by Mr. Davis, who desired, first, a man from the West; second, a man who was progressive, and, third, a man who was dry.

"It just so happened that Governor Bryan is the chief executive of a State near the center of the agricultural section. He is a progressive, and he is dry. Senator Walsh would have met these conditions, but he declined. Mr. Meredith would also have met them, but he declined. After examining the list of eligibles, which was reduced by these declinations, Mr. Davis exprest himself as favorable to Bryan. His decision would have been the same if Governor Bryan had not been a relative of mine."

In the same dispatch, after remarking that "I can probably speak more understandingly in regard to Governor Bryan than any one else can, because he has been my most intimate co-laborer in politics for twenty-eight years," Mr. Bryan gives the following facts about his brother:

"He is nearly seven years younger than I am—he is fifty-seven and I am sixty-four. He was twenty-nine when I made my first campaign in 1896, and was at that time a commercial traveler, representing a wholesale house in Omaha. My correspondence became so heavy following the campaign of 1896 I was compelled to put my work in the hands of a secretary. I asked him to take charge of my correspondence. From that time until he was elected Governor two years ago he was my secretary, my political manager, the publisher of my paper when it was organized, and the superintendent of my business affairs.

"Charlie has acquaintances with public men second to none. He has supported the four amendments to the Constitution and all reform legislation with which I have been connected. He advocated woman suffrage long before I did, my advocacy not having started until it became a national issue.

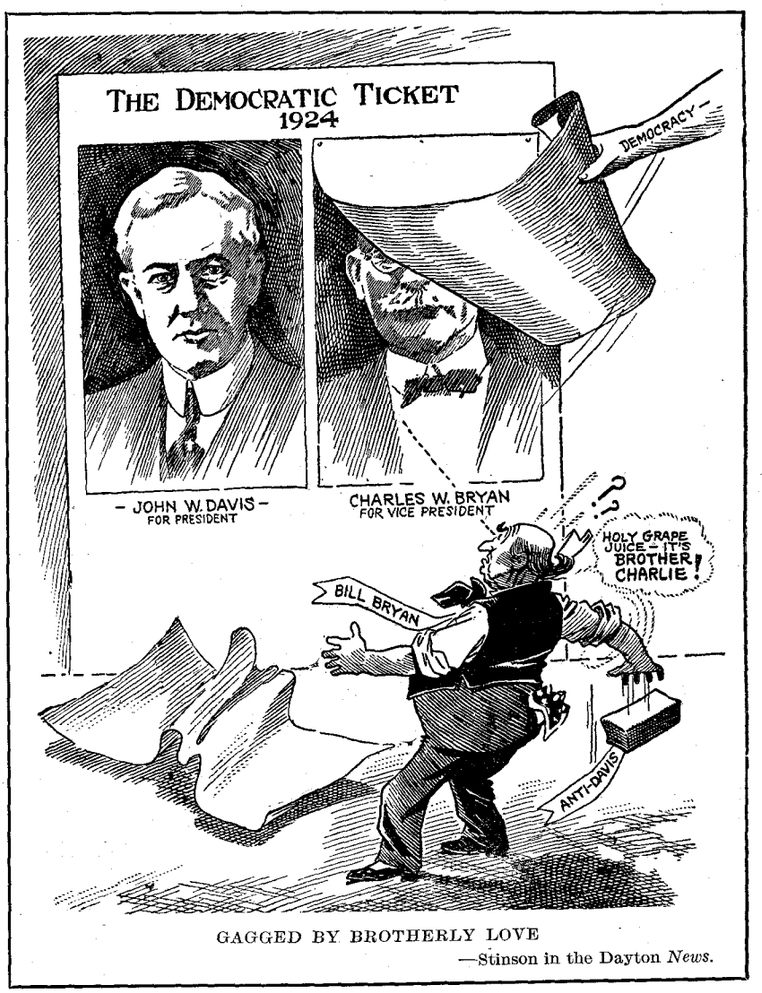
"His record as Governor was a large factor in securing him the nomination for Vice-President. By his fight on the gasoline monopoly he is reducing the expenses of the people of the State for that product several hundred thousand dollars a month. By bringing the coal men and the consumers together all over Nebraska he has effected a saving of more than a million dollars a year in coal."

"Brother Charlie" and "W. J.," a Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.) correspondent tells us, are "inseparable"; and he quotes the former as saying: "I have never differed from any policy advocated by my brother, William Jennings Bryan, in the twenty-eight years of our association." From *The Eagle* we learn further:

"The Vice-Presidential nominee is married and has a son and a daughter. The son, Silas M. Bryan, named after the father of the famous Bryan brothers, is a lawyer who recently graduated from the Harvard Law School. His daughter, Mrs. W. E. Harnesberger, was married in the State House three days before her father came East to receive the second prize offered this year by the Democratic party."

Governor Bryan first attracted national attention, the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.) tells us, "by his purchase of a coal-yard from which he retailed over the State in a successful effort to beat down prices." During his term as Governor, the same paper says, "he claimed to have reduced the number of State employees and to have effected a saving of $1,000,000 in the operating expenses of the State Government." Another paper reports that while Governor Bryan was attending the New York Convention his policy "forced down gasoline in Nebraska from 20.4 to 16 cents." The Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.) quotes him as saying in reply to an interviewer's questions:

"Nebraska is normally Republican by about 50,000 to 60,000. I was elected Governor by a majority of 50,300. I had the



GAGGED BY BROTHERLY LOVE

—Stinson in the Dayton *News*.

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support of the Farmer-Labor party in the State, the big four brotherhoods and unorganized labor.

"Lincoln has been a testing-ground for my policies. This is six to one Republican, but in nine contests in the last 15 years I have won all of them by majorities of from three to one to eleven to one."

Between the ages of 14 and 26 he was a farmer, and he still owns three farms near Lincoln. Asked by the interviewer, "Does your farming pay now?" he replied:

"The deflation program of the Republican administration and the high protective tariff have changed us from farmers to agriculturists.

"We farmers used to be able to make money and go to the city to spend it. Now we have to make money in the city to support the farms. A Democratic administration will reverse this."

On the subject of coal and oil the New York *Evening Post* quotes him as saying:

"The coal industry and the oil industry of the nation are natural monopolies in two of the very important necessaries of life and business.

"They have outgrown the law of the nation, overawed the Government and bribed national officials. These great industries should be taken over by the Government and operated in the interest of all concerned until means can be found to regulate and prevent further impositions on the public."

And again we find him quoted in the New York *Times* as follows:

"I believe in applying business principles to Federal, municipal and State government, and in preventing the larger, richer and more powerful members of society from imposing on the weaker. . . .

"The outlook for the Democratic party in the coming Presidential election is extremely good. We have adopted the most progressive platform ever written by a national convention of any party, and it is one which represents the great masses of the people, not a comparatively small number of favored ones."

The Bryan nomination is generally hailed as good political strategy by the Democratic press. "It is probably true that this year's election will be determined by the vote of the West and Northwest," remarks the Cleveland *Plain Dealer;* and the Dayton *News* welcomes the Davis-Bryan ticket as "a forceful and intelligent combination of the East and the West" which will "hand the Government back to the people of America." Governor Bryan, says the Knoxville *Sentinel,* "will greatly strengthen the ticket throughout the great agricultural region of the Middle-West and Northwest." "The Democrats were very happy in their choice of a running-mate for John W. Davis," thinks the Raleigh *News and Observer,* which says that William Jennings Bryan has made "millions of friends," and "they will delight to vote for the Commoner's brother." That the Convention made a wise choice when it added Governor Bryan to the ticket is the opinion echoed by such other representative Democratic journals as the New York *Times* and *World,* Brooklyn *Citizen,* Atlanta *Constitution* and Philadelphia *Record.* In the last-named paper we read:

"The logic of the situation demanded the nomination for the Vice-Presidency of a Western man. But this was not all that was required. Geographical availability must be accompanied by qualifications of character and fitness. These Governor Bryan possesses in a marked degree. He is certain to command the confidence and support of that great element of our population whose economic distress has moved the Republican party only to sympathy, unaccompanied by adequate alleviative action. This marked recognition of the needs of the farmers, and of their just claim to high representation in the Government of their country, can not fail to overcome in large degree the disaffection which has been alienating even Democrats in the Northwest from the faith of their fathers.

"Already the Democratic ticket has thrown a scare into the camp of the enemy."

Republican papers very generally echo the jeer of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* that "the nomination of Gov. Charles W. Bryan, of Nebraska, for Vice-President is a brazen bid for the support of his distinguished, better-known, but oft-beaten brother." "One can hardly conceive of John W. Davis and Charles W. Bryan swimming in the same ocean, to say nothing of running on the same ticket," remarks the Minneapolis *Tribune.* The Vice-Presidential nomination is "a bribe to keep Bryan silent," in the opinion of the Chicago *Tribune,* which remarks that "all the two candidates have in common is a middle initial." And in another Republican paper, the Springfield *Union,* we read:

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THOSE CYCLONES DO PLAY THE QUEEREST TRICKS

—Darling in the New York *Herald Tribune.*

"If it be acknowledged that the Democratic party has made a most excellent nomination for the Presidency, there will not be the same willingness to concede that its candidate for Vice-President anywhere near measures up to the qualifications of the Republican candidate, Gen. Charles G. Dawes. Charles W. Bryan may be exactly the kind of Governor Nebraska likes, but he is not the kind of Vice-President the country should have. If anything should befall the President and he should be called upon to assume the tremendous responsibilities of that great office, the country might well regard the situation with justifiable forebodings and deep concern.

"The Democrats did not select Governor Bryan with this contingency in view. Their first and only thought was to find a candidate who might appeal to the radical sentiment of the West. Governor Bryan seemed to meet that requirement and so they put him on the ticket with John W. Davis, thinking thereby to do a clever stroke of political business.

"It is a sort of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde performance that the Democratic party has staged."

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THE HANGING OF WALTER MUIR

THE STORM OF INDIGNATION in Canada over the hanging of a young American at Valleyfield, Quebec, is growing stronger, says an Ottawa correspondent, who predicts that it will break over the heads of Canadian politicians. "Feeling throughout the provinces is running high," he tells the New York *Bulletin*, "and public indignation openly charges those who refused a stay of proceedings with taking a life wantonly." Meanwhile, at the request of THE LITERARY DIGEST, a Canadian journalist in Ottawa has prepared a report, based on Canadian newspaper accounts of the case. "On Saturday, September 22, 1923," he writes, "three men were drinking beer in a Valleyfield hotel. They were Walter Muir, Joseph Plante and Edward Carroll. Plante was a local man and a dog-fancier; the others were from New York. Two men entered, Henri Laviolette and Arthur Leboeuf, and got into a violent argument with Plante over the merits of hunting-dogs. Laviolette threatened to strike Plante, who is a cripple, and finally slapped his face. At this Muir pulled a gun from his hip and fired three shots into the floor. Laviolette ran toward the door shouting, 'Murder!' but was felled, two shots taking effect. He died three days later in the Montreal General Hospital." The Canadian report continues:

WALTER MUIR

"Muir, Plante and Carroll ran from the crowded saloon and took refuge in Plante's cellar, where they hid until the Valleyfield police, backed by a mob, found them three hours later. A verdict of murder was rendered by the jury, and Muir was sentenced to hang on April 4.

"In the meantime, principally on account of his being only 21 years of age and an American citizen, influential persons and societies in New York and Canada worked to obtain a reprieve. John J. McGraw of the New York Giants wired to his friend, T. L. Church, M. P. (Conservative, Toronto), to spare no expense in order to save Muir. The Duchesse de Richelieu took a trip to Ottawa to plead his case. Secretary of State Hughes interposed on behalf of the United States Government. The result of all these representations was a stay of execution for three months. Muir's friends breathed easier, feeling assured that his life would be saved.

"An appeal for a new trial was taken to court, and refused. Justice Greenshields said, however, that he felt that a verdict of manslaughter would have met the ends of justice. A few days ago it was announced that Muir would be hanged at Valleyfield on July 11. On the 10th, Justice Desaulniers of Montreal refused a last-minute reprieve on the ground that the defense still had time to place their arguments for a new trial before the Minister of Justice. The petition was based on the ground that the petitioner had not been examined in his own behalf at the trial, and that such examination would have brought out facts mitigating the crime. The Minister of Justice, said His Lordship, before whom the petition for a commutation of sentence was presented, had examined the full record of the case and had made a report on it to the Government. If he had deemed it opportune and just he could and would have suggested the holding of a new trial for Muir. He did not do so, and therefore, His Lordship said, this court had not the power to go beyond the Minister. He dismissed the petition with 'profound sorrow.' At midnight, Thursday, N. K. Laflamme, M. P., K. C., one of Muir's counsel, appealed to Justice Anglin of the Supreme Court of Canada, who said that he was willing to rehear the application if a stay of execution were secured. But the Governor-General in Council had already ruled that 'the law must take its course,' and the last hope was gone."

Considering the "mitigating circumstances and the weight of pressure brought to bear upon the Government for commutation of the sentence," it seemed surprizing to many that the sentence was carried out, we are told, and the Canadian journalist goes on to say:

"Certainly if the Government had wanted to shift responsibility onto the shoulders of Parliament, it could have done so, with the likelihood that Muir's life would have been saved. Practically all the Progressive members and many of the Conservatives were against hanging in any case, as their votes cast a few weeks ago on a bill to amend the Criminal Code so as to abolish capital punishment plainly denoted. Exceptional sympathy had been aroused in this particular case. There was a rumor afloat that the sinister hand of politics was shuffling the cards. Undoubtedly Valleyfield was an uncertain constituency, and Valleyfield was crying for blood. There was also evidence of irritation on account of 'American interference' in the case, which perhaps had the effect of stiffening the backbone of justice. Hope is wide-spread throughout Canada that Muir's execution will result in greater reluctance to inflict the death penalty."

This, so the Ottawa journalist finds, is the story as generally told in the Canadian newspapers, but a Canadian Press dispatch from Ottawa to the Toronto *Mail and Empire* gives a somewhat more detailed account of the shooting: "Muir interfered in the quarrel, produced a revolver and fired five shots, the first two at the floor, the second two striking the victim, and the last one entering the wall of the room. Witnesses testified that tho Muir had been drinking beer, he was sober when the shots were fired."

Still another account, telegraphed from Montreal to the Kansas City *Star*, reports: "Muir said that when he drew his pistol in the quarrel with Laviolette in the barroom, he only meant to scare the man. He fired two bullets into the floor, one of them glancing and striking Laviolette in the breast."

Moreover, the New York *Herald Tribune* publishes an interview with Howard Carter Dickinson, the New York lawyer in charge of the defense of Muir after he had been convicted at his first trial. Says Mr. Dickinson: "Contrary to the testimony given at the trial, it seems to be the fact that Muir had not been drinking beer, but wine, and that at the time he fired the fatal shot he was so intoxicated as not to have known what he was doing."

Mr. Dickinson calls Muir's execution "a ghastly miscarriage of justice," and reminds us that in discussing the original verdict "Mr. Justice Greenshields exprest the opinion that a verdict of manslaughter would have met the ends of justice. As a dispatch from Valleyfield to the New York *World* reports, Father Aumais, the parish priest, said of Muir: "I wish I could go to the rope in his place; this boy is no criminal, but the victim of an unfortunate series of events."

Miss Juliet Thompson, one of the New Yorkers who interceded on Muir's behalf, has given to the press a letter from the State Department disclosing the Government's attempt to have the sentence of death commuted. The communication, dated July 9 and signed by Joseph C. Grew, Acting Secretary of State, runs thus: "The department has received your telegram of July 7 requesting intervention in order to save the life of Walter Muir, condemned to death for murder in Canada. The British Embassy was requested on June 20 to ask the Canadian Government for executive clemency in this case, and yesterday the American Consul-General at Ottawa was instructed to reinforce the request." According to the New York *Evening Post*, "the

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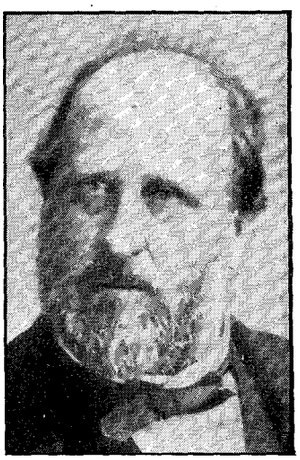
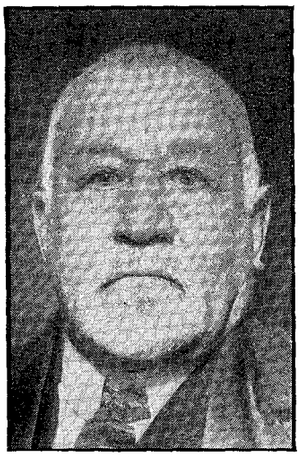


Brown Bros. photograph

WILLIAM M. TWEED



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CHARLES F. MURPHY

International Newsreel photograph

GEORGE W. OLVANY

EVOLUTION OF THE TAMMANY "BOSS" SINCE 1869. FOUR OF THE FIVE RULERS OF TAMMANY HALL

final appeal on behalf of the boy was made direct to Queen Mary of England by neighbors of Mrs. Muir. They sent a cablegram to London Thursday asking the Queen to intercede. The cablegram brought no answer."

Few American newspapers deal with the case editorially. The New York *Times* thinks the affair an object-lesson showing the dangers of the "deadly weapon habit," and observes "in hundreds of similar cases there was no evidence of malice aforethought. In all such cases there is the deadly weapon ready for use."

Semi-editorially, in its column *Topics of the Times* the same newspaper remarks,

"With the judicial procedure of our neighbors beyond our northern border it is neither wise nor expedient for Americans to interfere, even to the extent of commenting on it adversely. And especially should we, with our far from proud record of homicides, find any except the most cautious of fault with the way in which Canada deals with murderers.

"With this preface, it can not be objectionable to express wonder, and something of regret, that the Canadian authorities could not see in the circumstances of the shooting of Henri Laviolette by Walter Muir any reason for commuting the latter's death sentence or granting him a new trial.

"There is some foolish talk going about to the effect that because Muir was an American who had killed a Canadian the mitigating circumstances of his crime were ignored. That is so nearly unbelievable that it can be dismissed as presumably false. Yet Muir was little more than a boy, and his state of intoxication at the time goes no small distance toward proving lack of the intention and premeditation which are as necessary in Canada as here in establishing the crime of murder. Mitigation of his punishment, too, was urged by reputable persons on both sides of the border with these and other arguments seemingly of not a little weight.

"The case has attracted so much attention that the Canadian authorities, forgetting the fact that they owe us no explanation or defense of acts by their duly constituted courts, might give us something of both. It is not denying that they were right to ask the reasons in a case where lenience appears to have been more than excusable."

On the other side of the argument, after reminding us that Canada has borrowed from England "the principle of inflexible justice that no pull can influence even for delay in the execution of capital punishment," the Brooklyn *Eagle* says, "The way to check murder is to try, convict, sentence and execute murderers promptly, without fear or favor. We have still much to learn from the Dominion."

Similarly, Arthur Brisbane writes in the New York *American:* "British and Canadian justice is severe. But it discourages crime and pays little attention to sentimental pleading. The young man for whom so many appeals were made DID murder a man. Under English law no man is allowed to do that twice."

TAMMANY'S NEW CHIEF

THE MOST FAMOUS—and at one time considered the most infamous—political machine in the world has a new "boss." The Wigwam again has a "big chief" in the person of Judge George Washington Olvany of the Court of General Sessions, a long-time member of the organization and a close friend of the late Charles F. Murphy. Of course, observes the New York *Sun*, "Olvany will sit at the head of the Council Table, but he will not be the boss of Tammany Hall in the sense that Tweed, Kelly, Croker, and Murphy were. For the real boss is Governor Smith." "This means," according to the Brooklyn *Times*, "that the Governor, and not William R. Hearst, will be the dispenser of the next Mayoralty nomination." The new Tammany situation, in the opinion of the Buffalo *Express*, "is of interest in State and national politics, for Hearst is openly attacking the nomination of John W. Davis, and Mayor Hylan, of New York, has not yet indorsed it."

The first important announcement of the new leader was that Governor Smith would be a candidate to succeed himself. Of himself and his new position, Judge Olvany said in a statement:

"Within the next few days I shall resign as judge and undertake to carry on the work so ably, unselfishly and successfully performed by Charles F. Murphy for more than twenty-two years.

"Under Mr. Murphy's guidance Tammany represented progressive Democracy, with honorable and honest public service as its chief concern. The chief purpose will be to continue to deserve the public confidence that it has reposed in us. I am willing to work. I shall always be willing to listen to and receive advice. With God's help, I will always do the best I can."

In the opinion of Louis Seibold, the New York *Evening Post's* experienced political writer:

"The qualities that probably had most to do with the elevation of Olvany to the seat of boss were an excellent reputation for integrity, a deep and earnest sympathy with the purposes of historical, as well as political, Tammany, and his popularity with the group of elder statesmen, who in combination with Governor Al Smith hold the balance of power. If six-feet-two of brawn and a brown, healthy face with a genuine Tammany jaw mean anything, George Olvany is going to remain leader for a long time.

"Olvany, a first-rate lawyer, better equipped in education than was Murphy, will of course have to fight for the supremacy which Murphy gained.

"His career may turn out to be either a prolonged celebration —or a wake. That, too, depends upon the exigencies that develop in the swiftly moving game of politics as played in Tammany."

The new leader has been a member of the Tammany organization

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for more than twenty-five years, a district leader for ten, and chairman of the law committee for five years, we are told by New York papers. He has said that he will follow out the policies of his immediate predecessor. Judge Olvany, notes the Brooklyn *Times*, "is not of the typical Tammany stamp." He was born in New York and is forty-eight years of age. Of his six-months' record on the bench the New York *Telegraph* says:

"He has served in seven of the nine parts of General Sessions, and has tried every type of case except murder. In the many cases he has disposed of there has not yet been a single appeal from one of his decisions. This is unique, it is said, in the history of any judge sitting in a court of criminal jurisdiction."

"The little that is known of Judge Olvany, outside organization circles, is to his credit rather than otherwise," maintains the New York *Evening World*, and its morning namesake remarks:

"While he must take the Hall as he finds it, he will become responsible for the direction which its prevailing tendencies shall take—whether backward or forward. Even the Tammany Hall of Croker was an improvement over that of Tweed. It saw an almost immeasurable improvement under Murply over Croker. It is within Judge Olvany's abilities and qualities of leadership to hold the institution to this course of steady growth in a sense of public responsibility, and that he will so order and direct we have all confidence."

Judge Olvany can do much to give the city better government, points out the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and Charles J. Rosebault, writing in *The World's Work* for July, declares that "Tammany has never had such a chance to make good." And the Springfield *Republican* discerns still another "encouraging fact":

"Tammany Hall, the unofficial Government behind the official Government of New York City, once unspeakably corrupt, has recognized the mandate that it purge itself of its most cynical offensiveness.

"Stript of its nickname, Tammany seems much less irregular when called the County Committee of the Democratic party of the County of New York. By whatever name it is called, Tammany remains, of course, a political machine of the conventional city type. But the standards of Tammany have been rising, as, in the main, has the character of the official city administrations."

The New York *Herald Tribune*, however, is less optimistic:

"Tammany still has many unruly leaders and it is still filled with money-hungry politicians. No one who understands it and knows what constitutes the bond that holds its members together has any illusions about a change of methods or an elevation of standards."

"One thing is certain," remarks the New York *Times:* "Judge Olvany will never be bored in his new position." For, we are reminded by the Richmond *Times-Dispatch:*

"He takes the Tammany helm at a critical period in the history of the party. Democratic interest centers at this time on the campaign of John W. Davis for President. The election of Mr. Davis may depend upon New York State. It is possible, of course, for the nominee to win without these forty-five electoral votes, but it is a possibility that can not be counted on too heavily."

WHY AMERICA WINS OLYMPICS

AMERICA LEFT THE OLYMPIC BATTLE-FIELD near Paris July 13 triumphant in track and field for the eighth successive time since the modern revival of the Greek games. In a whirlwind finish on that day, the Americans broke two world's records and one Olympic mark. This dramatic struggle of brain and brawn, in which America came first with 255 points, Finland second with 166, and Great Britain third with 85½, apparently is of great psychological interest to American editors, judging from the huge number of editorials that have been written about the field and track championships. To practically all it is apparent that the American athlete is superior to the athlete of any other country, altho the Finns, with ten firsts to America's twelve, are held in considerable respect, but, asks the St. Louis *Star*, "is the superiority due to better living conditions, more efficient training, or a stronger will to excel?"

Certainly, concludes the New York *Telegram and Mail*, "there never was, and perhaps there never will be again, such a succession of record-smashing." "Nor have modern Olympic athletes ever competed under such unfavorable conditions," says a Paris correspondent to the New York *World*, as he mentions one occasion when the temperature approached the 100-degree mark, with the "track and cross-country turf baked to crispness." But eight new world's records and thirteen Olympic marks were created, thus "leaving time and space dizzy and reeling from successive thrusts by the greatest galaxy of athletes ever assembled," in the words of Grantland Rice, New York *Herald Tribune* sports writer. In an Associated Press cable we are told that:

"Seven records fell to the Americans, whose all-round team-strength enabled them to decisively conquer the individual excellence of Finland, whose 'two-man team,' the incomparable Nurmi and the iron man Ritola, accounted for four records. Australia and Great Britain gained one each.

"An analysis of the point scores shows the evenness of the American team strength, the athletes from the United States tallying in twenty-four of twenty-seven finals, missing only in the walk, the 10,000-meter flat, and hop-step-and-jump. The Finns scored in seventeen events, and Great Britain in sixteen. Only five nations figured in first place, but nineteen broke into the point column."

The United States won the Olympic track and field title, the eight-oared boat and double sculls, "not because it has 110,000,000 people, or more gold than any other nation, but because it has made a specialty of athletics," maintains the Louisville *Post*. "The notion that hustle and overwork have tended to reduce the stamina of the American nation is nonsense," asserts the Troy *Record*. Most editors, however, agree with the Albany *Journal* that American facilities for training counted most in the balance. But "there is no single answer to the question," in the opinion of the New York *Evening Post*, "tho undoubtedly we do take athletics more seriously than any other people." As the Boston *Herald* explains:

"We always win Olympics because we can not lose them. The unbroken successes since the revival in 1896 are a direct result of factors which are not found in such strength or combination

OLYMPIC TRACK AND FIELD WINNERS

JAVELIN THROW: Jonni Myrra, Finland.....207 feet
10,000-METER RUN: (a) Willie Ritola, Finland. 30 m. 23 1/5 s.
400-METER HURDLES: (a) F. M. Taylor, U. S. A.. 52 2/5 s.
RUNNING HIGH JUMP: (b) Harold Osborne, U. S. A..6 ft. 6 in.
100-METER DASH: (c) Harold Abrahams, England..10 3/5 s.
PENTATHLON: E. Lehtonen, Finland.....14 points
800-METER RUN: D. G. A. Lowe, Great Britain. 1m. 52 2/5 s.
BROAD JUMP: DeHart Hubbard, U. S. A.....24 ft. 6 in.
SHOTPUT: Clarence Houser, U. S. A.....49 ft. 2½ in.
110-METER HURDLES: Dan Kinsey, U. S. A.....15 s.
200-METER DASH: (c) Jackson Scholz, U. S. A....23 3/5 s.
3,000-METER STEEPLECHASE: (a) Willie Ritola, Finland.....9 m. 33 3/5 s.
1,500-METER RUN: (b) Paavo Nurmi, Finland. 3 m. 53 3/5 s.
5,000-METER RUN: (b) Paavo Nurmi, Finland. 14m. 31 1/5 s.
HAMMER THROW: Fred Tootell, U. S. A....174 ft. 9 2/3 in.
POLE VAULT: Lee Barnes, U. S. A.....12 ft. 11½ in.
400-METER RUN: (a) Eric Liddell, Great Britain..47 3/5 s.
HOP, STEP AND JUMP: (a) Winter, Australia. 50 ft. 11 1/6 in.
10,000-METER CROSS-COUNTRY (INDIVIDUAL): Paavo Nurmi, Finland.....32 m. 54 3/5 s.
DECATHLON: Harold Osborne, U. S. A..... 7,710.775
DISCUS THROW: (b) Clarence Houser, U. S. A. 152 ft. 6½ in.
400-METER RELAY: (a) United States team (Hussey, Clark, Murchison, Le Coney).....41 s.
1,600-METER RELAY: (a) United States team (MacDonald, Stevenson, Cochran, Helffrich).....3 m. 16 s.
3,000-METER TEAM RACE: (b) Finland team (Nurmi, Ritola, Katz)..... 8m. 32 s.
10,000-METER WALK: U. Frigerio, Italy.....47 m. 49 s.
MARATHON RUN: A. Stenroos, Finland... 2h. 42 m. 22 3/5 s.

(a) New world's and Olympic record. (b) New Olympic record. (c) Equals Olympic record.

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elsewhere in the world. There is a population of 110,000,000 to draw on, and in it is a liberal sprinkling of every race which excels in sports, the tightly nerved Latins, the running English and Scotch, the jumping Irish, the swimming Hawaiians, the Germans, Swedes and Norwegians, all with their own strong characteristics, and the surprizingly good Finns: three men of Finnish descent are on the American team this year.

"The tradition of athletic victory and the will to win are strong here. We take the contests seriously, perfecting apparatus, lavishing time and money on training, trainers and plants, specializing as we do in everything. We begin early. The schoolboys have their contests, and three high-school youngsters are on the 1924 team. The colleges foster athletics warmly, and more than half the American competitors this year have known college classrooms. Our climate is an aid: there is open-air competition somewhere in the United States every day in the year. An economic situation provides the lesiure for these things, skilled men watch over them, and there is an accumulated knowledge of form such as no other nation will possess until it, too, has been winning Olympic and other contests for a generation.

"Of all those factors, perhaps the most important is our system of catching promising boys early and developing them intensively. There is nothing abroad to compare with the professional coach or the amateur's knowledge of the fine points of his particular event. From lower grade-schools up through the graduate professional schools, they keep everlastingly at their specialty. They are continually in competition, and long before they have reached muscular maturity they have that athletic instinct which distinguishes the true athlete.

"It would be amazing if we should lose, with everything in our favor."

OVER THE TOP AGAIN

—Fitzpatrick in the New York *World*.

"These victories are due partly to the physical magnificence of our youth," agrees Edwin J. Clapp, himself a well-known athlete a generation ago, in a New York *American* article, "but just as largely to our superior training methods and our professional coaches." "American athletes are quicker on their feet," observes the Newark *News:*

"But for some reason, possibly climatic, American youth does not last out when the distances of running races exceed a quarter-mile. Only once since 1896 has an American won the Marathon race of something over twenty-six miles, and that was when Johnnie Hayes gained the decision over Durando."

A New York *Evening Post* sporting writer, Harry Cross, believes that:

"The margin which our athletes hold over the other athletes of the world is due to the fact that when an American youth takes up a sporting proposition he takes it up to do it a little better than any one else.

"The spirit to win this Olympic meet was fired in the members of the track and field team as never before. A few months ago, the athletic youth of the country was informed that the United States was in danger of being defeated by Finland. That was enough. In every corner of the nation young America got out his spiked shoes and began to dust over the cinder-paths.

"The world's title in athletics is likely to remain with this country for several more Olympics. The youth of this country starts its athletic development early, and boy wonders are likely to be discovered at any time on any school athletic field."

"The United States has won first place in the Olympic track and field events," admits the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "but her honor is shared with Finland." "The steadiness and stamina of the Finns in the long-distance races stamped them as the heroes of the forty-five nations competing," agrees the New York *Times*. "Finland's ability to win ten first places while drawing on a population less than that of Paris stands out as the supreme contribution to the most amazing performances ever known in sport," adds Grantland Rice in another dispatch, and the New York *World* believes that:

"It would be hard to say whether the American Olympic team gains more glory by winning or the Finns by losing in the track and field competition at Colombes.

"For the Americans there is the satisfaction of having run far ahead in the point-scoring, of having taken twelve firsts and added to their string of Olympic victories. Yet Finland's moral victory in achieving second place is in a way more impressive. They have played a minor part in political affairs. Their natural resources are insufficient to make them rich.

"Among all the forty-five nations entered, not one could have given Finland more than a good work-out had the United States been unrepresented. Even the United States had no single star who looked so much like a superman as the imperturbable Paavo Nurmi, who competed in four distance events, took first in them all and appeared, after running his competitors fairly off their legs, as unruffled as when he started.

"Finland is not an industrial country. It is still close to the soil and the sea. And there is a certain sturdiness in this little nation's sons which the overcivilized may well envy."

According to a New York *Herald Tribune* editorial:

"The athletic bent of the Finns may be rooted somehow in ethnology. There must be a reason why their excellence on track and field is out of all proportion to their numbers. Their superiority, if it has a racial twist, is not flattering to Caucasians.

"In the days of the classic Olympics the ancestors of most of the present contenders, from America and elsewhere, were barbarians of European stock, but the progenitors of the Finns, if anthropologists know as much as they think, were nomads of the Mongolian race. The Asiatic steppes furnished them abundantly with 10,000-meter practise grounds. The modern Finn plausibly enough has inherited his wonderful aptitude for long-distance running."

"In view of all this," remarks the New York *Daily News*, "some information about Finland may not come amiss." So it goes on to tell its readers:

"Finland, until December 7, 1917, was a principality of Russia, and located (as we see it) in the northwest corner of that former empire. On that date it declared its independence and became a republic. Its greatest length is 650 miles; greatest width, 370 miles; total area, 144,255 square miles; population (in 1915), 3,277,000, of which 85 per cent. were Finlanders, 13 per cent. Swedes, and the remainder Russians, Germans, and Lapps.

"There is much more to tell about Finland, but that's enough to prove that you can't tell from the size of a frog how far he can hop. We take off our hats to Finland—at present one of the great Powers of the world."

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MILLION-DOLLAR INCOMES TRIPLED

BETWEEN THE LINES OF FIGURES shown in the preliminary report of the Treasury Department on 1922 personal income taxes, thinks the Washington *Post*, "it is easy to read a record of rapid and continued and widespread improvement of the nation's economic condition." In the 1921 reports, it will be recalled, only 21 persons admitted having an annual income of a million dollars or more, but in the next year the crop of those receiving this tidy sum increased to 67. In other words, several editors agree, the country's prosperity has more than tripled this group of citizens whose toil nets them some $3,000 per day each, or two dollars a minute, day and night. This is the greatest crop of them since 1918, when the Secretary of the Treasury reported a similar number. In 1919 there were 65; in 1920, 33.

TOTAL NET INCOME FIGURES FOR 1921 AND 1922

Incomes	*1921* *Amount in Each Class*	*1921* *P.C. of Total*	*1922* *Amount in Each Class*	*1922* *P.C. of Total*
Under $1,000	$213,849,934	1.09	$247,564,383	1.16
$1,000 to $2,000	3,620,761,768	18.49	3,630,570,922	17.02
$2,000 to $3,000	5,325,931,265	27.21	5,153,497,468	24.15
$3,000 to $5,000	4,054,891,244	20.71	4,500,557,809	21.09
$5,000 to $10,000	2,378,759,237	12.16	2,641,904,702	12.38
$10,000 to $25,000	1,958,156,206	10.00	2,255,871,780	10.57
$25,000 to $50,000	979,629,305	5.00	1,208,273,932	5.65
$50,000 to $100,000	582,230,218	2.97	805,223,854	3.77
$100,000 to $150,000	163,520,999	.84	260,203,553	1.22
$150,000 to $300,000	145,948,047	.75	266,814,381	1.26
$300,000 to $500,000	61,342,550	.31	116,672,075	.55
$500,000 to $1,000,000	42,780,426	.22	107,670,678	.51
$1,000,000 and over	49,411,329	.25	141,386,993	.67
Total	$19,577,212,528	100.00	$21,336,212,530	100.00

The total net income reported by 6,787,401 income-tax payers was $21,336,212,530—an amount equivalent to the gross debt of the United States. In every respect the figures were better than for 1921, the year of the post-war business depression, points out Silas Bent in a New York *Times* article. This statement is based on the above table of 1921 and 1922 figures. The table seems to show that incomes between $1,000 and $3,000 did not enjoy the increase that prevailed in the higher brackets. But it is in the vastly increased number of million-dollar incomes that the interest seems to center, for, it will be recalled, Secretary of the Treasury Mellon once contended that the millionaire class of income-tax payers was decreasing because the wealthy were investing their money in tax-exempt securities. Moreover, says Mr. Bent:

"The report served to contradict the popular and often-quoted statement that about two-thirds of the wealth of this country is concentrated in the hands of two per cent. of the population. It did that in so far as income is an indication of wealth. The amount of income on which taxes were paid was a little more than twenty-one billions, but the actual income of the United States in 1922 is estimated at fifty-nine billions. Nearly two per cent. more returns were filed, and the increase in the net income reported was $1,759,000,002, nearly nine per cent.; and this brought an increase in the revenue from that source of $141,670,202, which was nearly twenty per cent.

"The average net income was $3,148.46, but only seventeen States and Hawaii were above the $3,000 mark. These States were California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Tennessee.

"The increases all along the line in 1922 over 1921 were due undoubtedly to the improvement in business conditions, and those who hold that high surtaxes drive capital out of reach say that the increases would have been still greater if the surtaxes had been lower. Those who disagree with this view assert that every man tries to gain as high an income as possible, whatever the tax rate."

"In the light of these new figures," says *The Times* editorially:

"Secretary Mellon's argument for a downward revision of the higher surtaxes as an inducement to wealth to come out of the refuge of tax-exempt securities would seem to call for modification, tho his basic case remains sound. In slack or merely normal business years the lure of the tax-exempts is very real. In boom years it weakens. A high tide of prosperity obviously offers the opportunity for satisfactory returns despite the surtaxes. Mr. Mellon's case remains sound because it is precisely in years of business depression, accompanied by a fall in income tax, that the nation needs as much tax-paying wealth as it can mobilize, and it is precisely in such years that wealth seeks the tax-exempt harbor."

At least one paper, however, the Topeka *Capital*, sharply disagrees with the main contention. Says this Western daily:

"These returns fail to bear out Secretary Mellon's theory that excessive surtaxes are progressively destructive of revenue and drive capital away from support of the industries and into tax-exempt bonds.

"Taxable incomes of 1922 are now reported by the Treasury at 21⅓ billion dollars, as compared with 19½ billions for 1921. The revenue from these incomes is 141 million dollars greater than from the incomes of 1921.

"It appears, therefore, and this is borne out by the still greater returns this year from 1923 incomes that the Secretary was premature in his conclusion, from the falling off after 1920, that high surtaxes would produce less and less revenue as time went on, this being due to the fact that great fortunes would not pay if they could avoid paying, and had learned how to escape payment."

The receipts in taxes from those in the lower brackets, observes the Washington *Post*, constitute the bulk of the twenty-one billions, "and this means that moderate incomes are becoming more general." "But these figures also mean that we are still measuring in terms of an inflated dollar," points out Walter Renton Ingalls, one of the country's foremost authorities on the subject of income taxes. Furthermore, the Philadelphia *Inquirer* reminds us, the report showing a net taxable income of twenty-one billions "does not by any means represent the total earnings of our people in that year." There is considerable "dodging" of income taxes, suggests the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, which says:

"The report reveals that only 6,787,481 persons—6.20 per cent. of the population—filed returns. The census of 1920 showed that there were in the United States 13,153,911 single persons who were 20 years of age or over. It is impossible to believe that any considerable number of these 13,153,911 single persons received less than $1,000 a year. In other words, the number of income-tax returns filed in 1923—6,787,481—was far less than should have come from single persons alone!

"Add the number which should have come from married individuals with incomes of $2,500 or more, and from married couples whose joint incomes were at least $2,500, and you begin to suspect the vast scale of dodging of income taxes."

Discussing the present and future, the Topeka *Capital* goes on:

"What 1923 will show when full returns are in can only be surmised, but that there will be a still greater improvement is already known. The income-tax revenues paid last March astonished the Treasury and produced a surplus June 30 of 505 million dollars, about 150 millions more than anticipated by Mr. Mellon when he made his prediction that the tax bill passed by Congress would result next year in a deficit and would not produce sufficient revenue to pay the soldiers' bonus. It is now evident that it will pay the bonus and produce a good surplus besides, notwithstanding that Congress rebated 25 per cent. of taxes payable this year and cut all taxes for 1924 (payable in 1925) by something more than 25 per cent.

"What such figures demonstrate is that receipts from income tax will go up and down with business prosperity, and that the falling off which Secretary Mellon pointed to as a permanent tendency was due to the fact that following 1920 thousands of corporations either suspended dividends altogether or reduced them, reducing personal incomes accordingly."

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A PEACEABLE MEXICAN ELECTION

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN A GENERATION, remarks an American editor, Mexico has carried out a Presidential election without serious disturbance or disorder. A new House of Representatives was chosen, and one-half the Senate, but the election on July 6 of Gen. Plutarcho Elias Calles to succeed President Obregon next December naturally overshadows all else, particularly as General Calles is the choice of Obregon, and is expected to carry out his policies. The unofficial count of the ballots, says a Mexico City dispatch, "indicates that he is the winner by a two-to-one vote over Gen. Angel Flores, former Governor of Sonora."

"It is too early, perhaps, to predict that Mexico is learning to behave," remarks the Chicago *Post*, "but Mexico has made progress under Obregon, and if his successor will manifest a like regard for constitutional methods there should be steady advance in the development of capacity for government." "It is of immense concern to this country that Mexico should establish a stable and progressive government," observes the Troy *Record*, "for the investments of Americans in Mexico are important." Also, we are told by the Indianapolis *Star:*

"The outcome is of importance to the United States in view of the diplomatic recognition recently extended and the policy of the Government to prevent any assistance being rendered to revolutionary movements from this side of the Rio Grande.

"The apparently successful candidate has been termed a radical in contrast with his rival's supposed conservatism. It is believed, however, by those who are acquainted with the intricacies of Mexican politics, that this radicalism is merely a bit of campaign strategy, and that after he is inaugurated Calles will be fully as conservative as Obregon. He was supported by the agrarians, who demand a division of large estates, a policy to which Calles is pledged. Strict Prohibition and the expansion of the school system are the chief hobbies of Calles."

Dr. Frank Bohn, writing in the New York *Times*, declares that "in General Calles Mexico has a Thomas Jefferson, who left the Cabinet in order to build up his party." According to this authority on things Mexican:

"The Jefferson of Mexico began life as a school-teacher. He toiled ardently at this task for seventeen years, rising to the rank of district superintendent of schools in his native State. He is the sort of man who enjoys going through fire and blood in pursuit of his ideals. Among his declared policies is one which will please some Americans as much as it will displease others. He has proposed a Mexican 'dry zone,' thirty miles wide, running along the entire northern frontier. This would help the United States Federal authorities in their efforts to enforce Prohibition.

"The future in Mexico is engaged in a death-grapple with the past. Here is the history of a generation in a single sentence. Modern Mexico is just now getting rid of its old reactionary officer class. But remnants of this group will try to control Calles, as they tried to control Obregon.

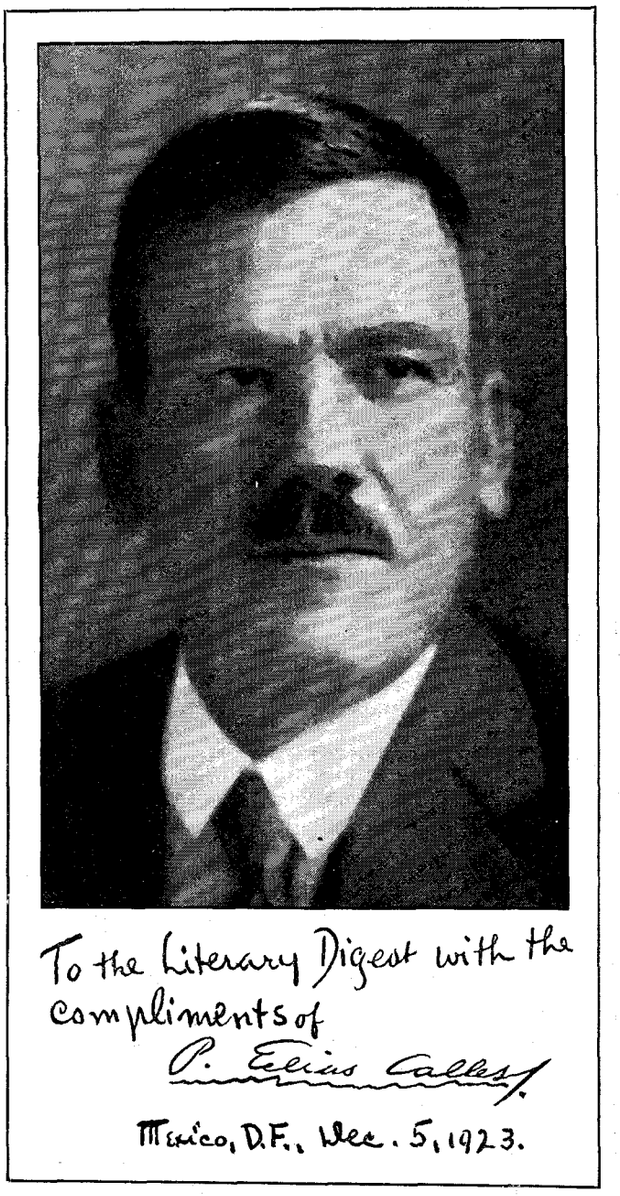
"Any Mexican Government must be a sort of dictatorship. An incoming President must inherit from his predecessor the command of the Army. The vast majority of the Mexican people, in city and country, are illiterate. Whatever may be said of the 'pros and cons' of democracy, it is evident that any democratic political system is limited, in its intelligent activity, by the degree of literacy obtaining in a nation.

"Besides his special appeal to the landless peons and the small landed proprietors, Calles advocates a socialistic program for the urban workers. It could seem that Calles, being an ardent idealist, is being drawn too far in this direction. On the other hand, one gains confidence in the capacity of Calles to understand realities when one reflects that he has already served nearly three years as Premier in the Cabinet of Obregon.

"Mexico is largely arid or semi-arid. Successful agriculture requires irrigation, and irrigation demands capital and cooperation. So the Jefferson of Mexico must do far more than furnish lands to the people. He must also furnish irrigation for the land and education for the peons.

"Now that Calles is elected, Flores will become the leader of the national opposition. In that position his criticism, if it remains constructive and loyal to the Government, will be an invaluable asset to the radicals. For Flores, with his strength based upon his own military and civil record, can discipline the reactionary elements in the Conservative party. If he avoids going too far to the right, he may well prevent Calles from going too far to the left.

"The intermission between the election and the seating of Calles will witness an effort by the extreme reactionaries to organize another rebellion, to be brought to a head after Calles is seated. This period will put the measuring rod upon Flores and the constitutional conservative group. If they join the rebellion, that affair will be fraught with serious danger. Mexican independence, now held in the balance, depends as much upon one side as upon the other. During his first half-year in office Calles will be tested out in the same way. The writer's belief is that he will faithfully keep his promise to continue the policies of Obregon."



The result of the Mexican election, we are informed by the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, will not be officially announced until September, when the Mexican Senate meets. But, continues this paper:

"Whatever the result, the settlement of the contest at the polls instead of on the battle-field should be a source of deep satisfaction to the Mexican people and to their friends in all parts of the world. It remains for the loser to accept the result and allow his victorious opponent to take over the Government. If that is accomplished without disturbance, Mexico can claim to have passed another milestone on the highway that leads to pacification and stability."

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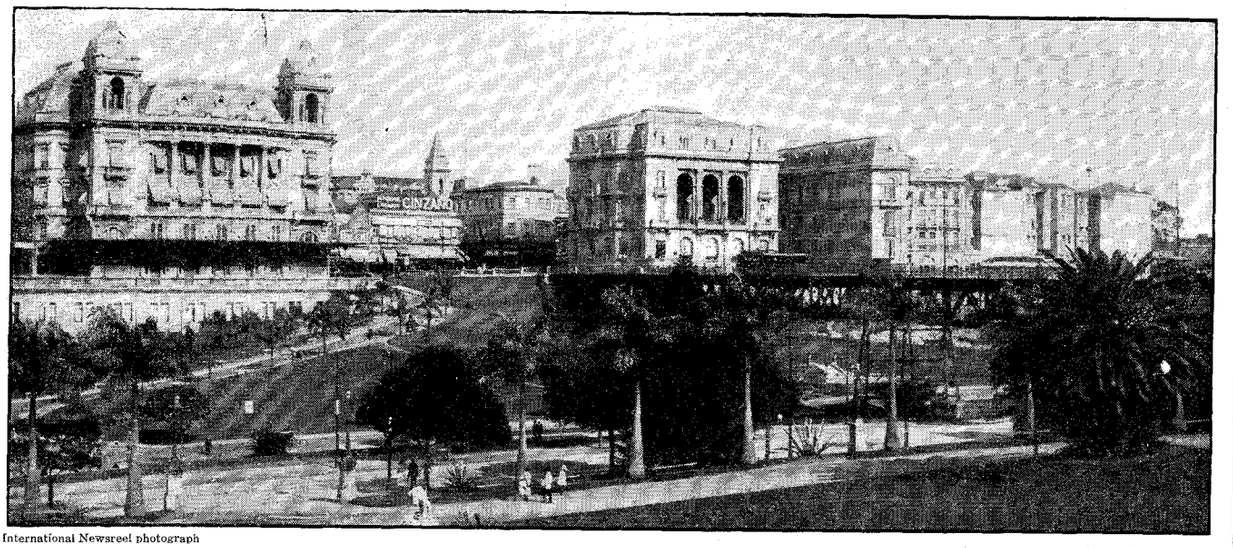

International Newsreel photograph

VIEW IN SAO PAULO, THE COFFEE CAPITAL OF THE WORLD, AND CENTER OF THE BRAZILIAN REVOLT

REBELLION IN BRAZIL

AMERICA'S COFFEE-BAG, the rich State of Sao Paulo in southern Brazil, is the scene of a revolt whose effects, we are told, may be felt at our own breakfast-tables. Coffee is now dearer than for many years, and one editor predicts that, unless the rebels come to terms, the supply from Brazil will actually be cut off. Nor is this the only reason why trouble in Sao Paulo should concern us. As the Philadelphia *Inquirer* points out, "we have extensive commercial interests and investments in this highly developed district, affecting every line of industry. Our exports in the fiscal year 1922-23 were valued at $46,543,229, and our imports reached $137,677,253. A commission of United States naval officers has been engaged in the reorganization of the Brazilian Navy, and in every manner our relations with the great republic of the South have been close and friendly, so much so that Brazil declared war on Germany in October, 1917, following the lead of the United States." Accordingly we find the press eager to determine the causes of unrest in Sao Paulo. As understood by the Louisville *Courier-Journal* the disturbance is basically economic:

"Of late, the coffee industry there has been seriously affected by a development not unlike the ravage worked by the boll-weevil in the cotton-growing industry of the United States. An insect known as 'el broco' is reported to be working even greater havoc among Brazilian coffee-plants than has ever been worked by the boll-weevil on cotton plantations of the Southern States."

But there are political causes too, and, as the Detroit *Free Press* reminds us, "the Paulistas are described as nursing a deep-seated grievance against the administration of President Arturo da Silva Bernardes, and they are credited with a design to overthrow the Rio de Janeiro régime. The city of Sao Paulo, it is alleged, cherishes a hope of replacing Rio as Brazil's capital." The Detroit paper adds:

"That relations between the Federal Government and the Paulistas have been none too pleasant for some time is no secret. The State of Sao Paulo is by far the richest and one of the most progressive in the Brazilian union. Its people furnish nearly half of all the taxes that go to the support of the Federal Administration.

"The charges of corruption and fiscal mismanagement by Federal officers, which have been piercing the air at Rio since President Bernardes took office, late in 1922, have helped to keep the antagonism aflame. The bitter wrangle with the Federal authorities over the valorization of coffee, which is Sao Paulo's economic mainstay, ended in success for the State Government, with a resultant boost in coffee prices and in an improvement in the exchange value of the milreis. But the old rancor remained. The income-tax law passed by the Federal congress, hitting out as it did at foreign as well as domestic corporations, was decried by the Paulistas as a death-blow at the State's prosperity, which is admittedly due to the many millions of foreign, chiefly American, money invested in Sao Paulo coffee plantations, public utilities and industries."

Still again, a cause for resentment is seen in the Brazilian Government's control of Sao Paulo's marketing methods. "Most of the inhabitants of Sao Paulo are immigrants from Europe," says the Indianapolis *News*, continuing:

"They followed the practise of selling the coffee crop in July, when it is harvested, as American farmers dump their grain on the market at the end of the harvest. The Brazilian Government compelled them to hold it, and feed it to the market gradually, the device for accomplishing this being an order to the railroads allowing them to take only a limited amount of coffee out of Sao Paulo at a time."

The revolt has been in preparation for several years, according to Frederick Todd, who writes in the New York *World*, "The Paulistas are a very superior people. They 'admit' it. From the earliest times, when the settlers at Sao Paulo sent bands out to north, west, and south to take the finest lands and seize the natives as workers, they clashed with the Flumenenses, as the people of Rio de Janeiro are called." Thus an intense sectional feeling developed. Sao Paulo came to despise the capital. As Mr. Todd observes,

"Sao Paulo is the most democratic part of Brazil. Its people have more progressive ideas than elsewhere, tho Rio is also progressive. Sao Paulo State is the richest of the Union. Its production of coffee is matched by the upgrowth of a remarkable volume of manufacturing. The enterprise of Sao Paulo is seen on every hand. Americans frequently call it a 'Yankee' city, because of the businesslike way in which everything is done. It is situated on the heights of the plateau, at an elevation of about 3,000 feet above sea-level, and its climate adds vigor to its enterprise. Its schools are good. The public administration is remarkably efficient.

"Now if you will think of New York in the clutches of the 'farm bloc' as a reality, and the revenues collected by taxation openly diverted to developments in other parts of the country without anything at all worth while being spent here, you will have an idea of the basis of the feeling among the Paulistas that is back of this attack on the Federal Government. When I was in Sao Paulo last I heard a great deal about it. Men of the highest standing, with business responsibilities, told me that it had become difficult for them to maintain their loyalty to the Federal nationality of Brazil, tho they wanted to do so, and would look

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sadly upon a partition of the country. The reason was that while Sao Paulo contributes heavily to the Federal expenses, the Federal Government has for years been in the control of a combination of political oligarchies at the far north of the Brazilian Union, with the farthest southern State in the dominant grouping. Sao Paulo was being milked of great sums that were spent in public works outside of her territory. The Paulistas were beginning to feel that it would be absolutely necessary for them to separate from the Brazilian Union for self-protection.

"'I am a Paulista,' said a young business man of Sao Paulo to me. 'I want to be a Brazilian. I want to see Brazil a great united nation. We will stand for many things yet before we detach Sao Paulo from the United States of Brazil, but the feeling among our people here is very strong.'"

Altho the New York *Telegram and Evening Mail* remarks that "naval and military engagements which are suspended for a siesta and tea in the afternoon are not calculated to bring matters to a speedy conclusion," Mr. Todd declares,

"Brazil has a rattling good military equipment. There is a Federal Army, State regular forces, and a volunteer militia. Military service of one kind or another is compulsory. Men can avoid intensive service in the regular Army by volunteering for reserve training in a body that corresponds with our National Guard. Americans who travel into the interior of Brazil occasionally get surprizes in the way of glimpses of the military equipment and activity in places where we would not expect to see it. It is not well to show much curiosity."

The Federal Army will be backed by the strong military forces of the State of Rio Grande do Sul, thinks Mr. Todd, who tells us:

"This is the 'Far West' of Brazil, and anybody who has ever been through the State will agree that the Brazilian cowboys are right on a par with the men from our own wide-open spaces. They are great fighters. But of course Sao Paulo will put some fine troops in the field also.

"The cabled news seems almost laughable in spots. The story of 13,000 Paulists marching against Rio is a good match for the news that the warship *Minas Geraes* has been sent to Santos to overawe Sao Paulo. Rio is 325 miles by rail through mountainous regions in which stands the 9,000-foot giant Itatiaya. The troops are probably bound for the State frontier and for Barra do Pirahy, the capture of which junction of the Brazilian State Railways would be of strategic importance. The warship will probably attempt to stop trade at Santos, which is Sao Paulo's port. Sao Paulo is fifty miles inland, 3,000 feet up in the air from Santos. The Paulista troops are probably a much bigger army than 13,000 men or they will never get through the mountains that surround Rio.

"Of course, Rio may be the objective of the campaign, to capture the capital, not merely to cut Brazil in two. It is possible that there is some sympathy in Rio for the revolutionary attempt. Sao Paulo is not fighting Rio de Janeiro. It is attacking the Federal Government. There was a strong feeling against the present Administration at Rio two years ago. It took the form of personal demonstration against the President-elect. There was a military revolt also. For several days there was fighting right in the city and harbor of Rio. Banks were closed. It is possible that there is an understanding between Paulista forces and some of the military detachments in Rio, or even an expectation that there will be an uprising in the capital. Rio Brazilians are a fine, progressive people, a bit easier going than the Paulistas, but inclined to be critical of certain conditions in the Federal Government which everybody knows about. It is not at all impossible that a large part of the Rio population might be in sympathy with the revolt."

Keystone View Company

THE PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL

Dr. Arturo Bernardes, the overthrow of whose Administration is the object of the Sao Paulo revolt.

Tho seeing "little likelihood that the Sao Paulo rebellion will assume nation-wide proportions," the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* describes Brazil as by nature a house divided against itself:

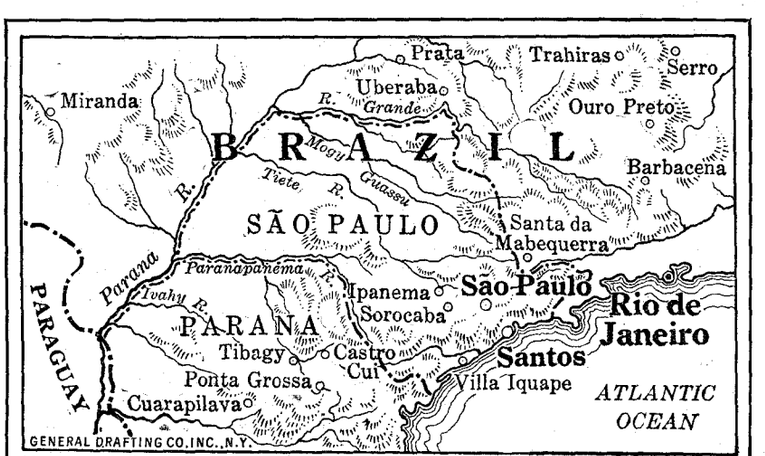
"One of Brazil's handicaps is its bigness. It covers an immense area, and its population is more heterogeneous than that of any other American republic. There are many centers of population, but these are widely separated, and communication is not easy. The result is that the various States have comparatively little in common. Each State has a large measure of self-government, and is likely to feel the tie of federation as binding it but loosely to its sister States. One of the States is practically a 'Little Germany.' It is governed by men of German birth or parentage, and the prevailing language is German instead of Portuguese. Altho Portuguese is the only official language, and altho the Portuguese element predominates over the nation as a whole, there are many communities which are almost wholly non-Portuguese.

"Moreover the varied nature of the country militates against homogeneity. There are vast areas as yet practically unexplored. Even the frontiers are more or less in doubt. The important cities of Para and Pernambuco are tropical; Bahia is subtropical, and so is Rio de Janeiro, the capital, one of the most beautiful cities of the world. Below Rio de Janeiro the country tapers off into the temperate zone. The State of Sao Paulo is about in the latitude of Rio.

"For Sao Paulo and Bahia to act in unison would be almost an impossibility. It would be equally difficult for Rio and Para to make common cause. To travel overland from one of these cities to the other would require very many days. The Brazilian railroads are mostly separate ganglia. There are many railways running out of Rio, but they are not connected with the railways which radiate from Bahia or Pernambuco.

"There is, in fact, a sad lack of national consciousness which at times militates against Brazilian greatness. It is, however, a safeguard in case of rebellion. What is one State's grievance matters little or nothing to most of the other States.

"Brazil has many rebellions but very few revolutions. The governing classes are intelligent, and the Government is usually ably administered. Local discontents are too likely to assume the form of armed resistance to Federal authority, but they are not likely to last long. The Portuguese are very different from the Spanish; the firing-squad is not a Portuguese or Brazilian institution. In Brazil vanquished rebels are usually treated with leniency and rebellions are soon forgotten."



After a map in the New York *World*

WHERE THE REVOLT STARTED

The revolutionists began their military operations in the State of Sao Paulo, seizing first the State capital and moving then against Santos, the famous coffee port.

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

BRAZIL is having a tempest in a coffee-cup.—*Pittsburgh Gazette Times.*

IT'S funny about nature, making prunes more healthful than strawberries.—*Toledo Blade.*

STILL, if a lawyer isn't able enough to serve big business, is he able enough to serve the country?—*El Dorado (Ark.) Tribune.*

THIS wrong-number business might be much worse. Suppose telephone girls worked in shoe stores.—*San Diego Union-Tribune.*

AMERICANS are people who feel rich because they charge one another so much.—*Stamford Advocate.*

So far every bloc has its candidate except the wet Nordic agnostics.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

ETERNAL party principles are as enduring as permanent waves, or nearly so.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

TACTFUL Democrats will say autumn instead of fall when visiting Republican neighbors.—*Buffalo Enquirer.*

NO expert economist is needed to give the reason for a slump in the hairpin industry.—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

AMONG other things, the country needs a lawn grass that will grow an inch high and then quit.—*Waterbury American.*

STILL, billboard people have a sense of beauty or they couldn't pick out the best views to obstruct.—*Fresno Republican.*

WE can't quite make out whether the political parties are having oil or gas or engine trouble.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

MOST EVERYBODY
SOLVENCY
PROSPERITY
PROSPERITY
PROSPERIT

FOREIGN - COMMENT

PROBING GERMANY'S "INTENT OF REVENGE"

GERMANY'S CONSENT to an Allied investigation of the military status of the Reich was granted, according to the note of the German Government, as a means of putting an end to Allied military control, which is to be superseded by the League of Nation's inspection as provided by Article 213 of the Treaty of Versailles. So we learn from Paris press dispatches, which advise us further that whether the Allied investigation will end Allied military control of Germany depends upon whether the examination proves the truth of the German contention that the Reich is not arming or armed and is obeying the military clauses of the Treaty. Altho the German note declares that "the German people repulses the idea of war, and among all political elements reigns the unanimous conviction that secret armaments should be rejected as impossible, useless and dangerous," Paris correspondents indicate that Premiers Herriot and MacDonald are profoundly skeptical of this affirmation. It appears also that because of the wish of the two Premiers to go fully into the situation it is believed improbable that the investigation can be finished by September 30, as asked by Germany.

A FRENCH CORRECTION

GERMANY: "Now, Marianne, we are going to build a lasting peace."
FRANCE: "But not with those tools!" —*L'Oeuvre* (Paris).

In a statement to foreign correspondents of about a dozen nations at Berlin, Foreign Minister Stresemann commented on the German reply to the Allied military inquiry note, and as reported by T. R. Ybarra of the New York *Times*, Dr. Stresemann declared that:

"The next few weeks would show whether a new spirit of understanding or the old policy of violence would prevail in Europe. The German Government would do all in its power to further an international understanding, said Dr. Stresemann. But he added one must not forget that those 'imponderabilia' which Bismarck declared to be the most important factor in politics might upset the most optimistic calculations.

"He laid particular stress on the German assumption that the inspection by Allied officers to determine exactly what there is in the alleged German secret warlike preparations is to be the last of its kind. The main reason for German acquiescence in this last inspection, declared Dr. Stresemann, was the German Government's desire to accelerate in every way possible the execution of the Dawes report, which it considered a step toward a definite settlement of the reparations problem. . . .

"Regarding the Ruhr evacuation, he stated that Germany fully expected economic evacuation of the Ruhr first of all, and eventually complete evacuation. It would be impossible, he added, for any German Government to get a Reichstag majority if it favored continued Allied occupation of the Ruhr. Hope to see the Ruhr soon evacuated also prompted German acquiescence in renewed Allied military control.

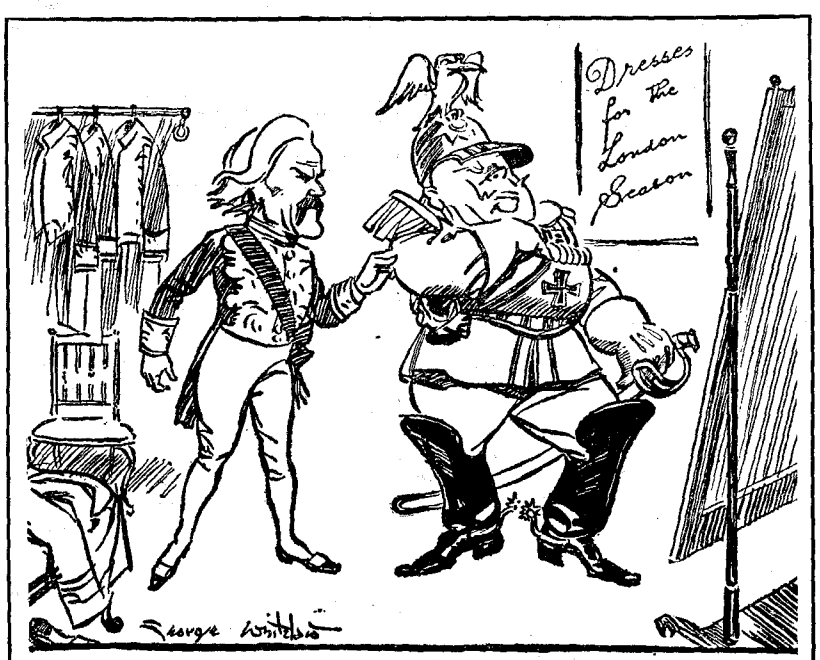
"Regarding the German organizations which the Allies believe to be planning a war of revenge, Dr. Stresemann said distinction must be made among them since they were of three kinds—organizations for fostering sports, military bodies, and political associations.

"Regarding the first-named, Dr. Stresemann reiterated the old argument that absence of compulsory military service in Germany had necessitated training the youth in sports, and that such training was less developed in Germany than in other countries, especially England and America.

"He did not deny the existence of strong militaristic organizations, and promised that the German Government would curb their activities, but he declared that their principal armament was 'banners and insignia.' Their development was largely due, he said, to the severe Poincaré policy against Germany.

"He repudiated accusations against the Reichswehr as a potential disturber of European peace, and exprest the hope that the Allies would realize the forthcoming military inspection by them was a mere formality and would carry it out in that spirit.

"In conclusion he reiterated his assurance that the German Government would do all possible to promote a spirit of international understanding."



AN ENGLISH CORRECTION

PREMIER MACDONALD: "That's the wrong dress for the Reparations Court, my lad!"
—*John Bull* (London).

In blunt refutation of German claims on the subject of arms and revenge there is a wealth of argument in French journals, and among

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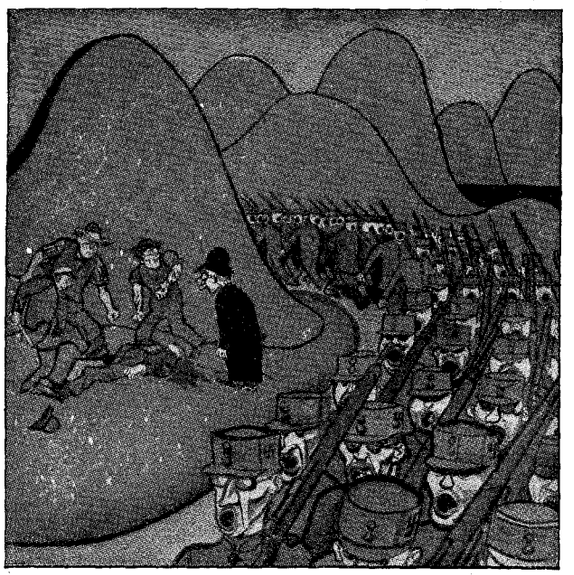


THE PEACEFUL GERMAN NATIONALISTS

PASSER-BY: "What's wrong here?"
NATIONALISTS: "We were singing that lovely song: 'Victorious We Will Wallop France' and this worker refused to believe in our friendly sentiments toward France!"
—*Lachen Links* (Berlin).

them the Paris *Temps* recalls that warnings have been issued on this question for the past three years and nothing so far has happened to show that these warnings are not more necessary than ever. To-day, says this influential Paris daily, England, the United States and Germany realize that "Germany is not disarmed, has not executed any of the military clauses of the Treaty of Versailles, and aspires to revenge, wherefore she is a danger to universal peace." We read then:

"The brain of the German Army has been reorganized in its General Staff. The most express stipulations of the Treaty of Versailles for its suppression have been violated. It is not known any longer as the General Staff but as the Direction of the Army. It is openly recruiting, and its instruction is being perfected without ceasing within the full view and knowledge of the Entente. Its unique aim, as declared in the many regulations issued during the past two years, is to prepare for war.

"This Direction of the Army has put in working order all the mobilizing machinery of former years, including railway commissions, commissions of requisition of stores, and of location. The upper ranks of the various railway services have already in their hands their mobilization orders. The 'military machine' of Germany has been fixt up with the same meticulous care as in 1914. It rests on new bases, and that is the only difference between then and now."

The author of this article in the Paris *Temps* is Lieutenant-Colonel Reboul, who has visited many European countries for that newspaper and he asserts that in case of war the various German secret societies will furnish the first flood of reserves. He is convinced that all Germany will follow in their train and that the mobilization of the entire nation would be quickly accomplished. The coming up of the volunteer reserves, he maintains, is assured by the old recruiting officers, who have been reorganized. This informant goes on to say:

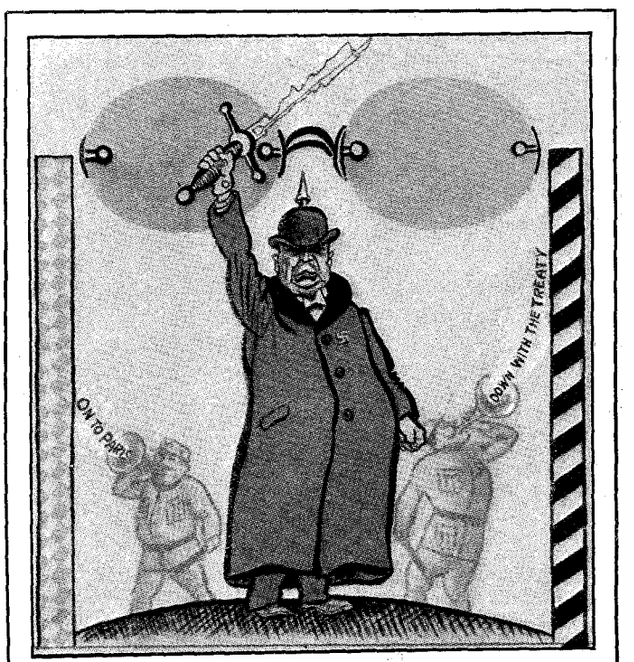
"No doubt they will have soon completed their work among the nations at large. For that matter the law covering physical instruction for youth in a certain measure replaces the law of military obligatory service, and opens the way to it. The trade of arms having regained in Germany its former vogue and a military career its former prestige, it has been easy to recruit among the enthusiastic youth, officers and petty officers of reserve. Altho these organizations are forbidden by the Treaty, it is evident from a mere reading of the newspapers that the Officers' Reserve Corps has been reconstructed. Promotions in their ranks are numerous."

This military organization in Germany must be destroyed, according to this French critic, who says that it is more dangerous than the question of arms, because the building up of an armed nation is not done on the spur of the moment. As to Germany's armament, he tells us that she is very well supplied and that the allied commissions of control are far from having discovered or destroyed all of Germany's arms. He reminds us that the arms and ammunitions plants in Germany worked all through 1919, that some of them remained active until the end of 1920, and that many of them started production in 1923.

Another French military authority, Commandant de Civrieux, avers in the Paris *La Republique Française* that the conception of Germany's military revenge is indicated by a study of the regulations issued by General von Seeckt not only to the Reichswehr but also to the group of future armies for whom these regulations have been officially published. If, in the first days of a new war, the French are surprized strategically, as in 1914, according to this French military writer, it will be because the French have refused to understand the significance of war preparations so "cynically extensive" and he adds:

"Even now the least pessimistic of observers estimate that as soon as war is declared Germany could furnish thirty divisions, and that in a few weeks she could add thirty more, and shortly thereafter have in all one hundred divisions ready for action. The importance of the numerical and fighting force of these large units reconstructed along certain lines excite immediate and grave considerations. Without entering too much into detail, a German division as organized by von Seeckt comprises an effective of 700 officers, 17,000 men and a train of 300 automobile trucks, in all a formidable equipment for combat. Also must be noted 132 heavy machine-guns, 162 light machine-guns, 486 automatic rifles and 101 field pieces, of which 24 are 77 millimeters caliber, 24 are 105's, 12 are 150's, 8 are 100's, 3 are 210's; and also anti-air-craft and 18 infantry field pieces of 77 millimeters."

This war machine, according to Commandant de Civrieux, is designed to break an initial resistance and also to act as an instrument of a determined offensive, "conducted not with masses of heavy artillery slowly formed, but by the maneuvers of an alert infantry, thrown swiftly against the enemy with all its resources of crashing attack."



A GERMAN THRUST AT LUDENDORFF

LUDENDORFF: "Germans! The earth is yours! You only need to see through my spectacles!"
—*Lachen Links* (Berlin).

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All the information so plentifully apparent in the French press on the subject of Germany's intent of revenge is illuminated with a higher light by the charge of some French editors that Germany's industrial situation urges her to war now more than in 1914. Thus Jacques Bainville, in *Le Regional de l'Ouest* (Le Mans) reminds the French that what is much more important than the intentions and display of a warlike party in the case of a country like Germany, are the reasons that might impel it to make war. A warlike section of the public does not get very far, he says, if the nation as a whole has not come to the conviction after profound thought that their only way out is through war. We have the example of nations in history, he notes, who have lost not only provinces and colonies, but their station in the world, and which never sought revenge. Spain is a case in point, and he recalls that after 1870 those Frenchmen who tried to launch France in an attempt to recover Alsace-Lorraine had so few followers that Deroulede ended up by being exiled. It was found, according to a famous remark that "he was making too much noise in the room of a sick person." This informant goes on to mention the unanimity of the war spirit ten years ago in Germany:

THE BUSY GAME OF RECOGNIZING RUSSIA

Concession seekers in a jam at the Foreign Office.

—*Izviestia* (Moscow).

"The most striking fact about Germany's declaration of war in 1914 is that all Germany was back of it. There was no opposition from any quarter, not even in the Reichstag, which was much less reactionary than the Reichstag of to-day. . . . From whom did Prussian Militarism receive authority to make war? From German industry and from the Social Democracy—the employers and the workers. And why? Because the German people were stifling, because they felt they could no longer live within their narrow boundaries and must have room to expand. The war was really decided on the day Ballin, whose counsel William II followed so willingly, decided that the situation could last no longer. When Germany lost the war, Ballin killed himself."

The loss of the war meant the loss of Germany's foreign markets and with her abounding population of 62,000,000, Mr. Bainville notes, she found herself shut up within still tighter boundaries. To an important degree these facts explain her financial crisis, and he proceeds:

"Having thought first to get herself out of difficulties by inflation, Germany now finds itself with a stabilized money, but not enough of it to keep her industries going. That is why she was disposed to accept the report of the experts in which she was promised immediate credits. Also that is why the Nationalists did not come into power, for they would have accepted the report of the experts which they had opposed, or else they would have had to shoulder the responsibility of declining it, and with their declination refusing the credits Germany needs.

"The economic crisis of which Chancellor Marx spoke is real, as indicated by the number of failures. Industrial Germany, which had all it could do to live normally before the war, is having even a harder time to-day. Her working capital is insufficient and the credits promised by the experts are not such a great help, because in principle they are destined to permit Germany to pay the reparations. In other words Germany is stifling. The reasons that drove her to war in 1914 exist to-day. They are even weightier through the fact that Germany was defeated, and because the provinces she formerly obtained by conquest, and were counted among her richest possessions, have been taken away from her."

OIL AND JAPAN'S RECOGNITION OF RUSSIA

CHINA'S RECOGNITION OF RUSSIA has started new discussion in the Far Eastern press of Japan's possible adoption of a similar attitude toward the union of Soviet republics. Great secrecy is said to surround the conversations on the subject between L. M. Karakhan, the Soviet plenipotentiary and Japan's plenipotentiary, Mr. Yoshizawa, and some editors express the opinion that recognition by Japan will not be so easy to reach as it was between China and Russia. The Peking correspondent of the *North China Herald* advises us that public opinion in China favored recognition, but in Japan, particularly among the military classes, the idea of recognizing the Soviet is "still about as palatable as it is in the United States." This informant then says:

"One question which has to be decided before even recognition can be accorded is Sakhalin. The status of the northern half of that island can not be left to a post-recognition conference. It is of immediate consequence to Japan, the particular 'principle' and *sine qua non* of recognition. The other issues —old treaties, debts, fishery rights, and the rest—may easily be reconciled into general principles, as they are problems that have to be worked out. Fishery rights, for example, are not so urgent a subject as sometimes made out to be, seeing that an amicable arrangement with Vladivostok, at any rate, is now in force and will continue until next year. The other questions are more or less those that are now confronting Britain.

"Northern Sakhalin was occupied for a few more guaranties than compensation for the massacre at Nikolaievsk. If the question of the responsibility for the Nikolaievsk affair were taken up by the Permanent Court of International Justice, it is not inconceivable that Japan would lose its case."

This Peking correspondent relates that when the Soviet envoy Joffe went to the Far East two years ago, he asked Mr. Joffe if Russia would sell its share of Sakhalin. The correspondent confesses it was a point-blank question to which a straightforward reply was not to be expected. All Mr. Joffe did answer, we are told, was: "I can only say that we are a realist Government." The correspondent believes that this was sufficient to show that Russia was prepared at that time to talk business, and he continues:

"It has been said since then that Joffe did talk business in Tokyo, but the time was not then ripe for Japan to make an effort to adjust the peculiar situation in Sakhalin, and the issue remained apparently insoluble. (Incidentally, Joffe parted with his best bargaining point when he made Japan a present of the fishery rights for another year, as soon as he landed in the country). Now any such talk could not be straight business, for the ratification of the Sinclair contract by Moscow has thrown a cog into the machinery which will take all the wits of Mr. Karakhan and Mr. Yoshizawa to extricate with honor to both sides. Yet the problem has to be settled one way or the other before recognition can be mentioned.

"The Sinclair contract was ratified on August 28, 1923. It gives the Sinclair Oil Company exploitation rights over Northern Sakhalin territory north of the 51st parallel, the 52d parallel being the dividing line between Northern and Southern Sakhalin. The company can go on drilling for oil for five years, and then it must restrict itself to a thousand square versts, which is to be the extent of a thirty-six-years concession. In connection with the preliminary exploitation, the company has the right to build ports, establish lines of communication, and erect electric-light

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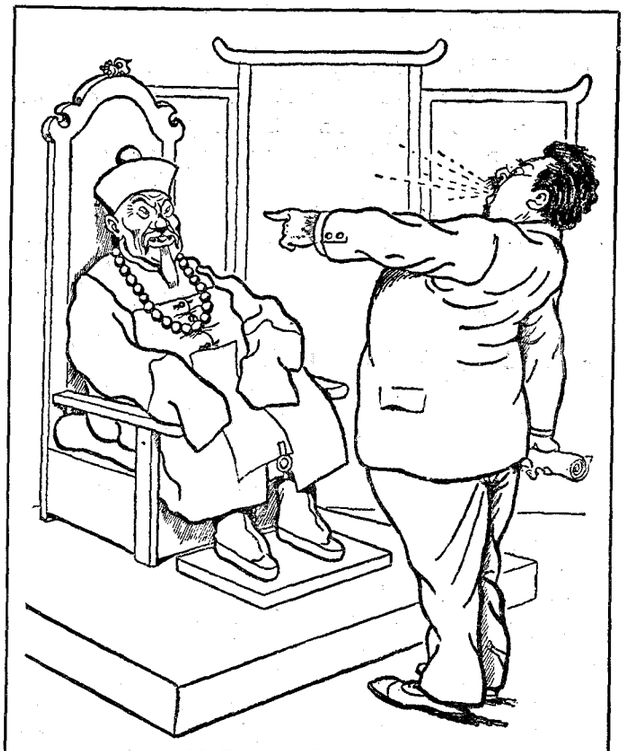

MAKING CHINA SIT UP

SOVIET ENVOY (to China): "We demand that you no longer look at us with a squint!"

—*Rul* (Berlin).

plants. It will be gathered that when the concession has been delimited, the Sinclair company will have secured the richest oil reserves in the island, and that the next comers will have to be content with the second best."

We are further informed that no other country is so badly in need of oil as Japan. For her, this Peking correspondent declares, oil is as important a raw material as iron and steel. Therefore, Northern Sakhalin is almost as valuable an economic base for Japan as South Manchuria, and we read:

"Japan's urgent necessity for oil was aggravated by the earthquake losses at the Yokosuka base. Sakhalin has this precious commodity in abundance. Seepages have been found all over the northern part of the island, and experts are of the opinion that the reserves are tremendous. By the irony of fate, Southern Sakhalin is not supposed to hold any oil at all.

"In these circumstances it is not surprizing that Japan could not wait either to buy or lease the territory, or to make some other definite arrangement, before liquidating the guaranty. A company called the Hokushinkai was formed by all the leading financial interests in Japan, including the Mitsubishi, the Mitsui, the Susuki, the Kuhara, and the Nihon-Sekiyu, for the purpose of starting drilling operations. It was capitalized at 3,000,000 yen and according to some reports was to receive a yearly subsidy of 600,000 yen from the Department of the Navy. It is known that the company's geologists have been prospecting in Northern Sakhalin for some time, and it is stated that drilling has actually started."

According to this informant, the contract under which the Sinclair Company's geologists sought to enter Northern Sakhalin was automatically extended by their ejection in February. The five-year period will date from the time the company starts operations in the island itself, and so will the period of the concession. This correspondent then puts the following question:

"Why did Russia tie itself up with such a contract? There were apparently two or three reasons. The contract was signed at a time when anti-Japanese feeling was rampant throughout the country, particularly in the Far Eastern Republic of Siberia, which first negotiated the agreement. It was also part of the sinister campaign of playing off nation against nation—in this case, America against Japan. It was thought that the United States would eventually come to the rescue of the Sinclair Company in the event of Japan refusing permission to the company's engineers to start work. It was also hoped that recognition of Russia would be influenced by the signing of the contract, and this hope was exprest in the clause which provides for the annulment of the contract if the United States did not recognize Moscow within five years of the date of ratification. All hope of American diplomatic interference, if there was ever any hope, was lost when the Sinclair Company became involved in the political scandals now raging in Washington.

"Russia is now faced with the dilemma of bargaining somebody else's concession for recognition, for the only concession worth having according to Japan's immediate point of view is the oil in Sakhalin. It will be interesting to see if the Soviet can tear up its own as well as Tsarist agreements; it would be in keeping with the necessities of the case to a 'realist' Government if it did so."

With regard to the United States and Soviet Russia, Washington press dispatches tell us of "an authorized spokesman for the President" who announced that the attitude of the American Government remains exactly the same as outlined by President Coolidge in his message to Congress last December. In these dispatches we read further:

"This Government's attitude, it was stated, is that the Bolshevist Government must meet at least three requirements before there can be any thought of recognition. These are:

"Recognition of the obligations of the Russian Government to the United States.

"Restoration of, and indemnification for, American property confiscated or nationalized by the Soviet régime.

"Cessation of propaganda in the United States for a world revolution.

"The American Government is to-day further away from recognition than it was six months ago. All indications are that the Soviet Government, instead of progressing toward conservatism, has come to a standstill, if not become actually more radical."

A DUTCH IMPRESSION

JOHN BULL (to Japan): "His prices are not dear—but his goods have the Soviet moth in them!"

—*De Amsterdammer.*

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NEW PLAGUES OF EGYPT

TEN EGYPTIAN REDS and a British subject of Jewish descent are to be tried for "conspiring to overturn the present political order," we read, and the Egyptian Government is "further negotiating with the diplomatic representatives of various Powers" for "the expulsion from Egypt of a number of foreigners accused of similar activities." All are Communists in communication with Moscow, we are told. Not content with spreading Red propaganda throughout the country, they have incited "outbreaks of violence" among the workmen in Alexandria factories. According to a Cairo correspondent, whose account of the situation appears in the London *Times:*

"Workshops and mills were seized, the managements expelled or held prisoners, and the workers, having barricaded themselves in, refused to come out until their demands had been conceded. In one case a factory was run for a short time by the hands alone, who were apparently following the example set a few years ago by Italian workers, and meant to go on along Communist lines. The movement was obviously organized, and in most cases the workmen refused direct discussions with their employers, insisting that all negotiations should be carried out through the intermediary offices of a Maronite lawyer, Antoun Maroun, already known to the police as the secretary of the Alexandria branch of the Egyptian Communist party.

"The Government, whose action during the strikes had been dilatory and ineffective, decided to adopt drastic measures once the workmen had been induced to return to the factories. The Prime Minister, who, however extreme in other directions, abhors anything savoring of Bolshevism, gave orders for a searching inquiry, which was not left, as would have been normal procedure, in the hands of the Parquet, but entrusted to a special commission, with Mohammed Pasha Ibrahim, Procureur-Général in the Native Court of Appeal, at its head. The commission has now ended its investigations and has taken the step already mentioned. Yesterday morning I was received by Ibrahim Pasha, who gave me an account of the work of his commission."

A FRAGMENT OF NEWS FROM EGYPT

TRANSLATION: "The new hat is yours, my dear, if the trimmings go with it."

—*The Daily Star* (Montreal).

As the correspondent goes on to explain, "the movement which the Government is now endeavoring to stamp out" began four years ago, when a Russian Jew, Joseph Rosenthal, an Alexandrian goldsmith, founded the Egyptian Socialist party. This was not thought alarming at the time, but—

"The organization grew and, under the leadership of an Egyptian member, Housni el Orabi, there sprang up an extremist section of the party, which aimed at getting rid of the comparatively moderate Rosenthal and establishing contact with Soviet organizations in Russia. In 1922 El Orabi managed to persuade his comrades to subscribe the money necessary to send him to Moscow. It is uncertain whom he met there, but on his return he announced that he had obtained promises of Bolshevist recognition and financial support on condition that the party changed its name from Socialist to Communist, that it adhered to the principles of the Third International, and that the movement in Egypt should become a definite part of the machinery for effecting the world revolution. El Orabi's proposals were accepted, the party's name was changed, Rosenthal was expelled, and the task of organizing the Egyptian workers was begun.

"The Egyptian Communist party, as it had become, set to work to translate and distribute the propaganda literature which its secretary had brought back from Russia. Much of this literature has now been seized. The most interesting part is the program of the party, the chief points of which are as follows: (1) Abolition of private ownership of land; (2) cancellation of the debts of occupiers of less than 30 feddans of land; (3) occupiers of less than 10 feddans of land to be exempt from taxation (a feddan is rather more than an acre); (4) no single person to occupy more than 100 feddans; (5) Soviets to be set up in each provincial center; (6) adhesion to the principles of the Third International.

"Until quite recently the Egyptian civil code made no provision for dealing with attempts at subversion of the established order. For that reason, when, in the course of last summer, the authorities became aware of the activities of the Communist party, the leaders were proceeded against under martial law and were tried by British military courts. The trials resulted in acquittals, but a large amount of literature was seized, information regarding the extent of the movement was gained, and the eyes of the Egyptian Government were opened to the necessity of drafting legislation to meet the new conditions. In September of last year the law was passed under which Housni el Orabi and his comrades will shortly be tried."

SOUTH AMERICA COULD FEED EUROPE

IF EUROPE IS TO ENJOY once more an era of prosperity comparable with that she enjoyed during the second half of the last century, we are told, it is imperative that she have new sources of food supply and increased supplies of raw materials. To British economists this need is vital because England needs food to feed itself and raw materials to feed the industries upon which her existence mainly depends. The London *Statist* calls attention to the fact that as a result—partly, but only partly—of the war, there has been an extraordinary destruction of accumulated resources of various kinds. At the same time it notes that most of the ten republics into which South America is divided are encouraging immigration. It thinks these efforts are laudable because owing to paucity of population no one of these republics is in a position greatly to increase its transport facilities. All they can do, says *The Statist*, is to advertise their vast potential wealth, which no one, either in South America or out of it, disputes. Such publicity, it is held, would "show those countries capable of opening up Spanish-America what this great continent can supply to Europe providing Europe is willing to advance the necessary money for the development of those extensive areas." We read then:

"There is an area in South America easily accessible from Europe, and capable of supplying immense quantities of food and raw materials which we so urgently need, and which the limited populations of Spanish America, as it exists at present, could not by any possibility consume, even if they were desirous of consuming everything they produced on the continent."

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SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

A GREAT SUBMARINE TREASURE-HUNT NOW ON

HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS of dollars' worth of gold, silver and gems lies on the ocean's bottom, in spots that have been well known for years, waiting for some one to go down and pick it up. This operation is prevented only by the tremendous pressure of the water, which makes it impossible for a diver to go farther down than two or three hundred feet. Some of the treasure will doubtless never be recovered, for this reason; but much of it lies in comparatively shallow water, and the art of diving has been so improved of late years that Charles Phillips, writing in the New York *Times*, predicts that more wealth will be recovered from sunken ships in the next ten years than in all the preceding ages in the world's history. Vast fortunes have been spent, he says, in the last fifty years, in vain attempts to retrieve the treasure that lies within sunken hulks. New hope for greater success has come from the salvaging of more than twenty millions of specie from the *Laurentic*, sunk during the war off the coast of Donegal. He writes:

Courtesy of the New York *Times*

O'HAGAN GETTING READY TO GO DOWN

"Other ships of comparative recent sinking have given up much of their treasure, because science has helped to reach depths never before attempted. Yet the physical limitation of man's blood to stand high-pressure air still bars him from the wealth in some of the ships sunk during the late war.

"Great Britain alone lost 2,500 ships, aggregating 7,750,000 tons, with a value running into hundreds of millions of dollars. More than 1,000 of these ships lie in less than 150 feet of water. Here are billions separated from man by only a wall of water one-fifth the height of the Woolworth Building.

"No doubt more wealth will be recovered from sunken ships in the next ten years than has been salvaged in all the centuries preceding. Man has found that the door to great fortunes hinges upon the air sent through the line to the diver's helmet.

"The development of the present diving equipment began with a suit devised by Vegetius in 1511, when he constructed a buckskin helmet with window lights in the face. To the helmet was attached an air hose connected at the water's surface with a bladder filled with air. Because of the limited air supply and the fact that there was no means by which exhaled air could escape, the diver could stay down only a short time, and only then in shallow water. Lorini, an Italian, improved this by building a platform attached to a vertical shaft supplying air. By this means he was enabled to work at a depth of thirty feet. Borelli, another Italian, in 1682 designed a large skin bag filled with air which had been comprest by a piston working through a rack and pinion.

"In 1715 John Lethbridge, an Englishman, designed a suit not unlike our present kitchen hot water boilers. Two holes in the sides permitted him to put his arms through. A heavy glass in the under side enabled him to look out. Lethbridge remained in sixty feet of water for thirty-four minutes, but he was unable to control his mobility in the water and the device had little practical value.

"Kleingert, a German, cut the Lethbridge cylinder in half and attached a pair of buckskin pantaloons, so that a man could walk about in the water. Kleingert's equipment was probably the longest stride toward the diving suit of the present day. In 1837 Siche completed a collapsible suit which, with a few modifications, has remained unchanged. In these suits men for seventy-five years have worked in depths not exceeding seventy-five feet."

Mr. Phillips quotes John F. O'Hagan, a deep-sea investigator, as saying that it is a popular error that a man in a diving suit runs great risk from the air he has exhaled, which quickly fills the suit if the diver does not carefully work his exhaust valve. True, the carbonic acid gas will cause headache, nausea and after a while induce unconsciousness, but the greatest danger is from nitrogen bubbles in the blood, which are forced in under high pressure in great depths, paralyzing the motive nerves. To quote further:

"O'Hagan says that a diver can descend to a depth of 300 feet in two minutes and feel no serious effects except pain in the ear-drums. By swallowing saliva, or by chewing gum, as most divers do, the outside pressure is counteracted. Another practise of divers is to push the nose hard against the face-plate of the helmet and blow the head and ears clear.

"The air in the suit must in pressure exceed the water pressure. It is the air breathed into the blood at high pressure that saves the diver. The quantity in the suit gives him buoyancy so he can move about, and by valve regulation he can lower or raise himself as the work requires. The greater the depth, the greater the pressure from the lengthening column of water that rests on the body.

"An ordinary body has more than 2,000 square inches of surface, and the tremendous force at about 300 feet depth would be equivalent to approximately 150 pounds a square inch, or ten times the pressure to which one is accustomed. The longer a man remains down, the greater becomes the saturation of his blood with air and nitrogen, which he must slowly get rid of on his way surfaceward by exercising and by resting at stages. Hemorrhages are often caused.

"The body of the diver may be likened to a football bladder which will inflate according to the pressure of the air within. If the pressure becomes too great it will burst. The same thing happens to the blood vessels of the diver; they rupture from the interior pressure.

"Mr. O'Hagan asserts that success in diving depends entirely upon air, not only for the men, but also for the pneumatic tools now being introduced for undersea work, and for the inflation of

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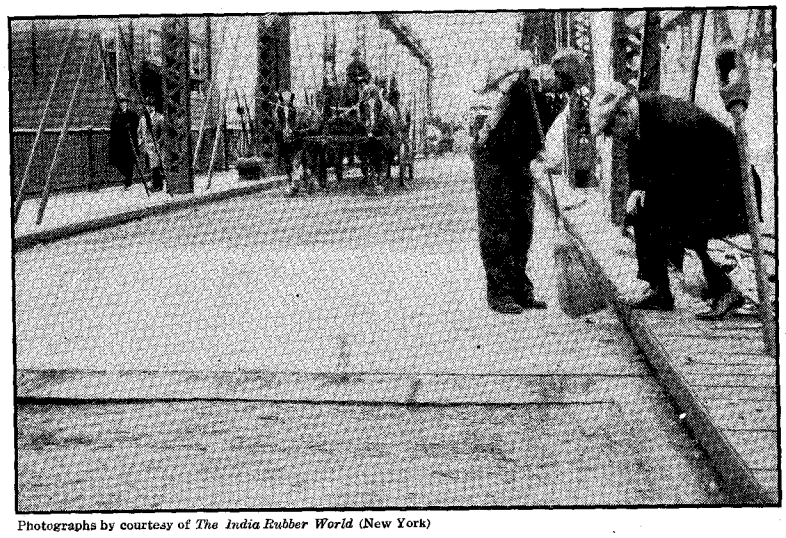
the pontoons with which to lift and keep afloat such vessels as may be brought to the surface.

"The lifting power of air in water is so great that a cubic foot, or about the amount necessary to inflate a toy balloon, will lift sixty-four pounds of steel. Steel being seven times heavier than water, a submerged and sinking ship goes straight to the bottom, no matter how deep the water may be. It does not float at certain depths, as is generally believed.

"Records of ships sunk have been kept for centuries, for various reasons. The approximate spots of sinking are known, and these locations are now verified by modern sweeping or dragging methods. Some of the valuable cargo ships located are the *Wilhelm der Zweite* with 3,700 bars of silver, off the African coast; the *Florencian* in the Bay of Tobermory, Ireland, with $10,000,000 in silver and gold; the *Lizard*, sunk near Cornwall with $50,000,000 aboard; the *Thunderbolt*, with $20,000,000; *Harlem II*, with a cargo of silver; the *Merida*, off the Virginia Capes, with $3,000,000; the *Arabia*, with $5,000,000; the *General Grant*, with $10,000,000; while in a Greek port lie pirate boats made of teakwood with cargoes estimated in millions of pounds sterling.

"These are only a few of the treasure-laden skeletons that have so long lain on the ocean beds of the seven seas—the bays of forgotten ships. Former government divers like Crilley and O'Hagan hope, with improved equipment, to bring many such ships to the surface within the next few years."



Photographs by courtesy of *The India Rubber World* (New York)

A SECTION OF THE RUBBER PAVEMENT ON NORTHERN AVENUE BRIDGE IN BOSTON

TURNING OLD TIRES INTO PAVEMENT

OLD AUTOMOBILE TIRES, now in no demand, may soon find a ready market, if the experiments being made with rubber as a paving material prove as successful as is anticipated. Racine's trial of rubber pavement on a railroad-crossing was reported last summer in these columns. Boston is now repeating it on a drawbridge, and seems likely to adopt this form of roadway on a much larger scale. It has been used abroad to some extent for half a century, and its advocates say that, altho it costs three times as much as other pavements, it lasts twenty times as long, making it much cheaper in the long run. A contributor to *The India Rubber World* (New York) predicts that with the notable success which rubber paving has achieved in England and the advance in form of construction made by American inventors, rubber will now take its proper place among paving materials in this country, developing a market for scrap automobile tires, which are now almost unsalable. He writes:

COMMISSIONER ROURKE LAYING THE FIRST BLOCK

"Boston became the first large American city to try out rubber pavements when early in May the first rubber pavement for street purposes in America was laid on a bridge in the commercial district. Altho trials in England antedated it by many years, this first experiment in this country was conducted with paving-blocks of American invention and manufacture.

"The site selected for the experiment was the draw of the Northern Avenue bridge, which carries a tremendous traffic of heavy vehicles of horse-drawn and motor-driven types to and from steamship docks, railway freight-yards, storage warehouses and manufacturing plants. Approximately 1,000 vehicles per hour cross this bridge in each direction. The planking of this bridge has to be renewed frequently, and it is believed that rubber pavement will have as hard a test there as anywhere in the city.

"Two sections, each eighteen feet square, were laid, one on May 7 in the roadway devoted to horse-drawn vans and the other on May 14 in the motor roadway in the center of the bridge, a total of nearly 650 square feet. The paving is in blocks six by twelve inches and one inch thick. It is specially compounded of about one-third new rubber and two-thirds reclaim, and in vulcanizing the blocks are subjected to 333 degrees heat and 2,500 pounds pressure.

"The great difficulty in the way of success of rubber block pavement abroad has been the inability to keep the blocks down and to prevent them from creeping. Cementing to the foundation would not accomplish the result. The Wright paving-blocks are constructed with two semi-circular flaps on one side and one flap on one end of the base of the block, which fit into corresponding recesses in the base of the adjoining block. This is a development of the patented interlocking feature of Wright rubber floor tile. Special spikes are driven through holes in the flaps into the smooth, new bridge planking, or the special device used for concrete road foundations. The blocks are laid one block plain and the next corrugated in hot rubberized cement, uniting the blocks together and to the foundation, making a water-tight roadway over the street or bridge foundation.

"The speed and accuracy with which this rubber pavement can be laid was exemplified by a crew of four bridge mechanics, a cement pourer, cement layer, paving-block placer and a spiker, who laid the first few hundred at the rate of sixty square feet per hour."

The rubber pavement as laid presents an excellent appearance, we are assured, and those qualified to judge are enthusiastic. After the first section had been in constant use for nearly a week, the writer reports that, much to the surprize of all observers, the sharpest horseshoe calks and heavy steel tires had left no scratch, indentation, or other mark on the pavement. To quote again:

"As the horses and vehicles pass over the rubber-paved section, the lack of noise is at once noticed, thus showing the desirability of this class of pavement for bridges and quiet zones

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"THE FELLOW WHO DOES THE DAMAGE"

"His jaws operate laterally, not up and down as with humans. He has the mechanism for cutting through any kind of fabric."

in streets around hospitals and other institutions, particularly residences and high-class office buildings.

"Altho rubber pavement costs about three times as much as wood block, it is claimed by those who have studied its qualities that it will last many times as long, probably twenty years or more, and in the long run prove a saving to the taxpayers of the city. Rubber pavement laid in the courtyard of the St. Pancras Station in London, England, in 1870, is still down, and has worn down only 3-16-inch in fifty years. In addition to being quiet it is claimed that rubber pavement is not slippery either for horses or motor vehicles. Its peculiar ability to absorb shocks and diminish vibration will not only save wear and tear upon all vehicles passing over it, but as applied to bridge work will greatly extend the life of costly steel structures.

"If the Northern Avenue bridge experiment proves successful, other bridges and streets in various parts of the city will be similarly paved, according to tentative plans. The present budget sets aside an appropriation of $100,000 for rubber streets. It is likely that the next trial will be on the Warren Avenue bridge, which now has three new surfaces of wood planking a year, and when the present legislative tangle concerning Harvard Bridge is straightened out rubber paving may for a long period of years effectively silence the discordant rattle of this so-called 'xylophone' bridge."

WORLD'S LARGEST MAGNETIC IRON DEPOSITS—The largest deposits of magnetic iron ore known to man have been discovered in Russia, it became known in New York recently through the visit of Prof. P. Lasareff, director of the magnetic division of the Physical Institute of Moscow, who is in this country as the guest of the American Society of Zoologists. Lying near Kursk in European Russia, about midway between Moscow and the Crimea, they extend for 150 miles, and at one point are ten to twenty miles wide. The deposits take the form of a subterranean mountain with its peak 450 feet under ground. Says Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"Magnetic observations made primarily for the advancement of science are responsible for the discovery," Professor Lasareff explained. "For fifty years the compass needle has been known to act strangely in the vicinity of Kursk. The vertical dip at one point was over three times as great as that at the magnetic North Pole where the earth's magnetism is felt more strongly. In 1919, while civil war was still in progress in that region, Professor Lasareff, using only instruments constructed in the laboratory at Moscow, began a magnetic survey of the area for the Russian Academy of Sciences, of which he is a member. To measure the force of gravity, Professor Lasareff used the Eotvos balance, a very sensitive instrument invented in Germany, that will detect very small changes in gravity caused by masses in the earth's crust. Combining the gravitational and magnetic observations, Professor Lasareff was able to map the deposits of magnetic iron ore before they were discovered. Diamond and churn drills were set at work at points designated by Professor Lasareff, and the huge ore body of magnetite was actually found. It lies about 450 feet under the surface and already the drills have penetrated over 500 feet without any sign of its exhaustion. So colossal is the deposit that Professor Lasareff would not attempt to estimate the quantity in tons. The next largest deposit known is in Norway and has a length of only about six miles. After the steel churn drilling tool had penetrated the deposit of ore for about 100 feet it became so highly magnetized that it would attract and hold ten to twenty pounds of iron. This summer Professor Lasareff will make an exploratory trip into Siberia and the same methods of investigation will be used. He believes that with the possible exception of the United States and Canada, Russia is the land of greatest promise for future natural resources."

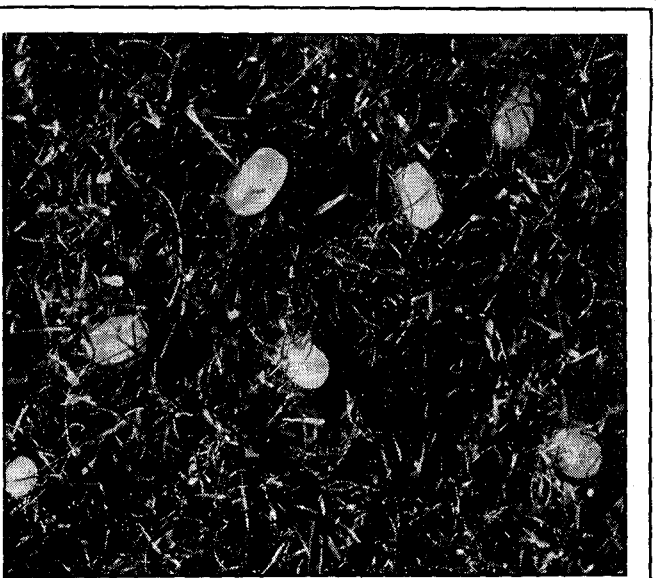
HOW TO KILL MOTHS

A METHOD OF FUMIGATION for the destruction of moths in garments and upholstery is described by Hugh G. Bersie, of Chicago, in an article contributed originally to *The Furniture Manufacturer and Artisan* and now reprinted in pamphlet form. Mr. Bersie reminds us that there are four stages of moth life; the eggs, the larva or worm, the cocoon and the flying moth, and that the larva alone is destructive. He says:

"The moth egg is very small. It measures only 1/32 inch long and 1/64 inch wide. The female moth may deposit anywhere from 50 to 200 of these eggs and she has a way of poking them down underneath the surface fibers. This prevents the eggs from being dislodged or easily damaged.

"When the eggs hatch out, then we have the fellow who does the damage. His jaws operate laterally, not up and down as with humans. He has the mechanism for cutting through any kind of fabric. The cocoon and moth miller stages are not of so much interest to us as the larval stage, which is the 'dangerous age.'

"However, there is one hereditary weakness of the moth tribe and that lies in their breathing mechanism. If they are put first in a warm place and then in a cold place, this change being made a number of times, they die. U. S. Bulletin No. 1353 describes this effect: 'Thus it was learned that if articles infested with clothes moths were refrigerated at 18 degrees F. for several days, then suddenly exposed for a short time to 50 degrees F. and then returned to 18 degrees F. and finally held permanently at about 40 degrees F. all moth life in them would be killed.' They seem to catch pneumonia quite easily.



Photographs by courtesy of Hugh G Bersie, Chicago

MOTHER MOTH'S LITTLE PLAN

"She has a way of poking the eggs down underneath the surface fibers. This prevents them from being dislodged or easily damaged."

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"As a consequence of this hereditary respiration-trouble, they are susceptible to certain gases. However, there are only a few odors or gases that trouble the moth. The ones most commonly known are:

"Hydrocyanic-acid gas.

"Carbon disulfid.

"Carbon tetrachlorid.

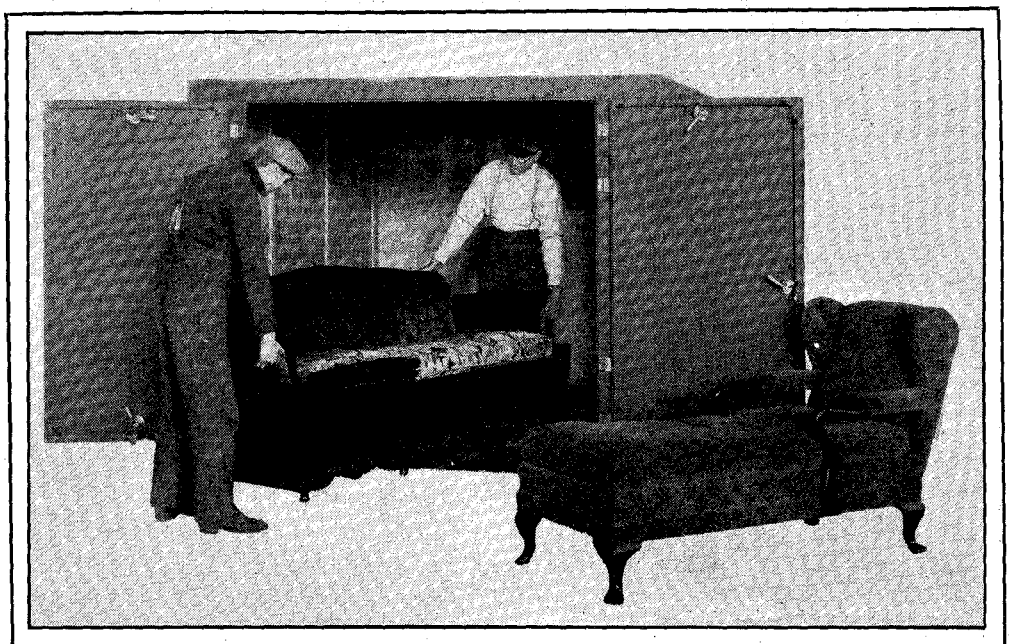
"The hydrocyanic-acid gas is the so-called lethal gas which they used a few weeks ago to execute a man in New Mexico. It is extremely dangerous to human life and should be handled by experts alone. The carbon disulfid and carbon tetrachlorid are both effective, but the former more than the latter. The trouble with the tetrachlorid is the difficulty in getting it to evaporate sufficiently to be effective.

"The carbon disulfid gives excellent results. It can be purchased at almost any drug store, being commonly called 'high life.' It kills the moth larvæ or worms, the flying moths, and what is more remarkable—it devitalizes all life in the moth eggs.

"What are the conditions for satisfactory results with carbon disulfid? There are only two: warmth and an air-tight container. In regard to the first, extensive tests have shown that at temperatures below 60 degrees F. the effectiveness of the gas is decreased. Ordinarily fumigation should not be attempted below 65 degrees F. The reason for this is not so much that the carbon disulfid will not evaporate as that the moth life becomes dormant and its breathing is temporarily suspended. Getting an air-tight container is not so easy as maintaining the condition of proper temperature.

"The United States Government has very definitely exprest its approval of the method of fumigation. Dr. Howard, head of the Bureau of Entomology, writes: 'If used carefully and intelligently as directed, and in proper amounts, carbon disulfid speedily and surely kills fabric pests in tight containers.'

"It is fortunate that this process affords a reliable, safe method of freeing furniture from moths in a short time without injury to fabrics or danger to human life."



THE MOTH'S LETHAL CHAMBER

Vault used for fumigation of furniture, tapestries, rugs, etc.

HYDROGEN'S BURSTING POWER — Highly comprest hydrogen gas has a tremendous bursting power out of all proportion to its pressure, according to Dr. P. W. Bridgman of Harvard University, in a recent report to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Says Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"A chrome-vanadium-steel cylinder in preliminary tests withstood the enormous pressure of 160 tons per square inch, but succumbed to only sixty tons pressure when hydrogen was doing the work. Hydrogen is the most finely divided form of matter known. Apparently its extremely small molecules squeezed their way among the steel particles and demolished their structure. At these excessive pressures the mutual repulsion of hydrogen molecules becomes stupendous. In Dr. Bridgman's experiments hydrogen, even at the highest pressures, could not be concentrated into a form as dense as common cork. At sixty tons pressure a quart of the gas weighed only three ounces—a fair rating for a quart of feathers not too well packed. It required over ninety tons pressure to force the molecules together shoulder to shoulder, that is, barely to eliminate the empty space which normally constitutes most of the volume of a common gas. All known laws of gas pressure familiar to gas engineers break down at the extreme pressures of Dr. Bridgman's experiments. As was anticipated, it was not found possible to liquefy hydrogen by pressure alone, despite the fact that the pressure of ninety tons per square inch was able to pack the gas into half the space that the substance occupies as a solid under conditions of extreme cold."

COPPER IN MILK

COPPER IN FOOD may do harm when it is present in such tiny traces that its action as a poison may be quite neglected. This is because it favors oxidation, which destroys the vitamins. It has now been well established by many different workers, says a writer in the *British Medical Journal* (London), that the antiscorbutic vitamin of milk is readily destroyed by oxidation. This, he says, has an important bearing on the question of preservatives in milk, which are prohibited in Great Britain, while in Germany and elsewhere hydrogen peroxide has escaped from the censures by which other chemicals have been condemned. He continues:

"It would be interesting to know to what extent the notable increase of infantile scurvy in Berlin during the last few years is to be attributed to the addition of this apparently harmless preservative to the milk supply. Evidence has also been advanced to show that this oxidation of the antiscorbutic vitamin in natural milk is accelerated by heat, so that in the common practise of pasteurization it is likely that the greater part of this vitamin is destroyed unless special precautions are taken to exclude oxidation. In an article on the catalytic action of minute amounts of copper, Hess and Weinstock have shown that it furthers the destruction of this vitamin. They found that when minute amounts of copper were added to milk the antiscorbutic vitamin was appreciably reduced in the course of heating. In well-constructed pasteurizing plants milk does not take up so much copper into solution, but when the apparatus is not in good repair or well cared for there exists a real danger of copper contamination. In other foods also the action of minute amounts of copper has to be considered. It is customary to condense milk in copper vacuum pans; butter and cream have opportunties of contact with this metal; tinned green vegetables, alas! all too frequently. So far attention has been focused only on the antiscorbutic vitamin, but since vitamin A is likewise sensitive to oxidation and it becomes imperative to inquire to what extent the action of copper accelerates the destruction of this even more important accessory food factor. Hitherto the case against copper in food has been based on standards of toxicology. A contribution submitted to the Society of Public Analysts reported that when rats were kept on diets containing a high proportion of peas with added copper, nearly all this metal was excreted by the alimentary tract. Tho a little copper was absorbed into the blood, these animals grew normally and did not suffer in health. But we must not allow such experiments to dispel our suspicions of the danger of the presence of this metal in human food, since we are learning that copper, even when present in quantities which the toxicologist could not condemn, may yet act indirectly in a most injurious fashion by accelerating the destruction of accessory food factors."

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WHO MAKE THE SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES?

COLLEGE PROFESSORS, who used to make most of the discoveries in science, are now being run hard by the "practising" scientists in the laboratories of big industrial companies. At least this is true in the physical sciences, we are told by an editorial writer in *The Electrical World* (New York). In engineering, he says, it looks as if the teachers had abdicated entirely in favor of their "practical" brethren. This he does not consider an ideal condition. The theorist and the practical man, he thinks, should continually keep in touch and move up the hill of progress hand in hand. In beginning his discussion, this writer says that if the man-on-the-street were asked how discoveries in physical sciences are made to serve human needs, say through electrical apparatus, he would probably "venture a guess" that unnamed inventors and college professors make discoveries and then big companies use these discoveries. But, he continues:

"As a matter of fact, the tendency in our industry has unmistakably been away from such a state of affairs and toward an integration of mental as well as of physical resources. Just as large manufacturing companies have found it to be to their advantage to control sources of their principal raw supplies and transportation, so they also have found it indispensable to employ physicists, chemists and inventors of the highest rank, to be assured of 'private wires' from nature's own laboratory. Of late the names of the leading industrial scientists have become as widely known as those of productive scholars connected with institutions of learning.

"The titles of subjects and the character of employment of the authors of the papers presented at the recent meeting of the American Physical Society in Washington are rather illuminating from the point of view of this changing character of the relation between pure and applied science. Out of the seventy-seven papers presented, 68 per cent. were by teachers and by research fellows, 20 per cent. by scientists connected with commercial concerns, and the remaining 12 per cent. emanated from government bureaus and other non-commercial organizations. Even apart from mere statistics, the nature of the papers shows a very close cooperation between the departments of physics in universities and the research departments of the electric manufacturing companies. Practically identical topics are treated by both, and one could hardly find a confirmation for the old belief that physical laws are discovered by college professors and then handed over to practical men for application. This present harmonious state of affairs should be very encouraging to both groups of scientists, and, in providing a direct channel for practical uses of new discoveries, it is certainly ideal from the point of view of humanity at large.

"Those versed in the affairs of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers will find no such marked parallel connection between professors of electrical engineering and practising engineers. It seems that in this country, with a few exceptions, teachers of electrical engineering have been forced by external circumstances—or have voluntarily agreed—to limit their activities to teaching undergraduates and to supervising the work of a few advanced students. This, of course, is also a necessary activity in the industry, and the high standards, both mental and moral, of our young electrical engineers are a glowing tribute to the teaching profession. The questions here raised and which deserve comment are these: What are the reasons why the sum total of the original contributions by our professors of electrical engineering to methods useful in the industry is not greater than it is? and, Why is it that the voluntary cooperation between professors of engineering and their practising confrères is not nearly so close or pronounced as between the teaching and practising physicists?"

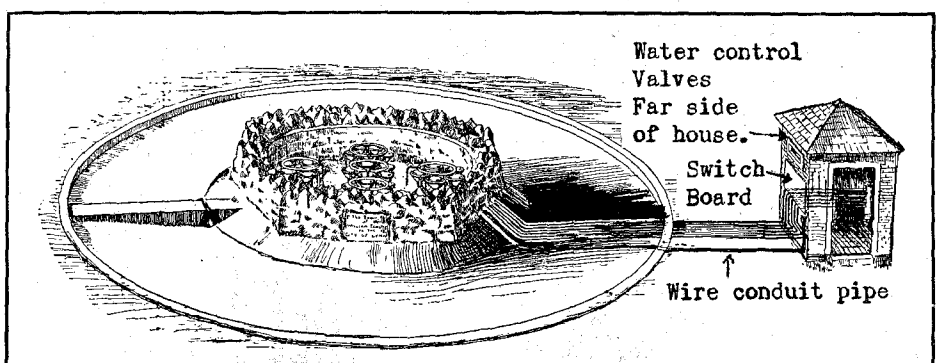
LYNN'S COLORED FOUNTAIN

FOR THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS any city can take an ordinary public fountain and turn it into such a thing of beauty that it will be the talk of the State and thousands will travel many miles nightly to see it. At any rate, this was the result at Lynn, Massachusetts, as described in *The American City Magazine* (New York) by R. G. Bellezza. He writes:

"Ornamental fountains, such as are now in operation in hundreds of cities and towns, can be illuminated in such a way as to make them objects of indescribable beauty at a cost well within the means of most communities, even small ones.

"This is proved by what has been done in the case of the Schute fountain on the city common at Lynn, Massachusetts. This fountain consists of one central and four surrounding groups of jets. The lighting system devised for it can be applied to practically any distribution of nozzles and streams.

"In illuminating fountains the method usually followed has been to throw beams of light upon the jets from arc lamps or floodlights installed in a glass-enclosed room beneath; the colors are provided by the use of glass color screens over the lamps, these screens being changed by hand or mechanically.



HOW THE FOUNTAIN IS ILLUMINATED

"In the Lynn fountain, the expensive expedient of an underground chamber has been avoided by raising the piping twenty-eight inches above the floor of the fountain and placing beneath each jet and ring, floodlights made of waterproof material sealed so as to be water-tight, each equipped with a colored glass door. Both the jets and the lights are operated manually from a small building a few feet from the fountain. Automatic control can be arranged if desired, or a combination of manual and automatic control can be effected.

"The battery is composed of thirty vari-colored floodlights. Through a window in the control house, the operator can observe the results of the combinations of colors and water. Each light is operated by a snap switch, with the color it controls indicated. The water is controlled by quick-acting valves on the wall of the control house. One man, seated, is able to run the complete display with ease.

"The pool in which the fountain operates is about seventy feet in diameter. The fountain is eighteen feet in diameter and is surrounded by a wall about four feet high. The entire pool, fountain floor and walls are wholly or partially concrete.

"The fountain proper consists of a center ring and four outer rings. Each of these rings has holes about two inches apart on the circumference, which give a spray effect to the water. In the center of each there is a spout extending about a foot above the rings with a nozzle which can throw a solid stream of water into the air about twenty-five feet.

"Each ring has a battery of six floodlights under it. Each floodlight is of a certain color, obtained by means of colored door glass.

"A floodlight is placed under the center of each ring, and five others are installed as close to the center one as possible, spaced equally around the ring.

"Both jets and lights are operated from the control house close by the fountain. Each lamp is connected through, and controlled by, a button on top of the control box. The position of these buttons is the same as the position of the floodlights in the fountain. Any combination of colors may be obtained in each group.

"Words can not describe the marvelous changes in this fountain, from jets turned down and lighted with amber light until the fountain looks like a waving field of ripening wheat, to a crimson pyramid that looks for all the world like a huge bonfire, and with numberless combinations of colors and effects between. Only by an actual view of the fountain in operation can its beauties and possibilities be realized."

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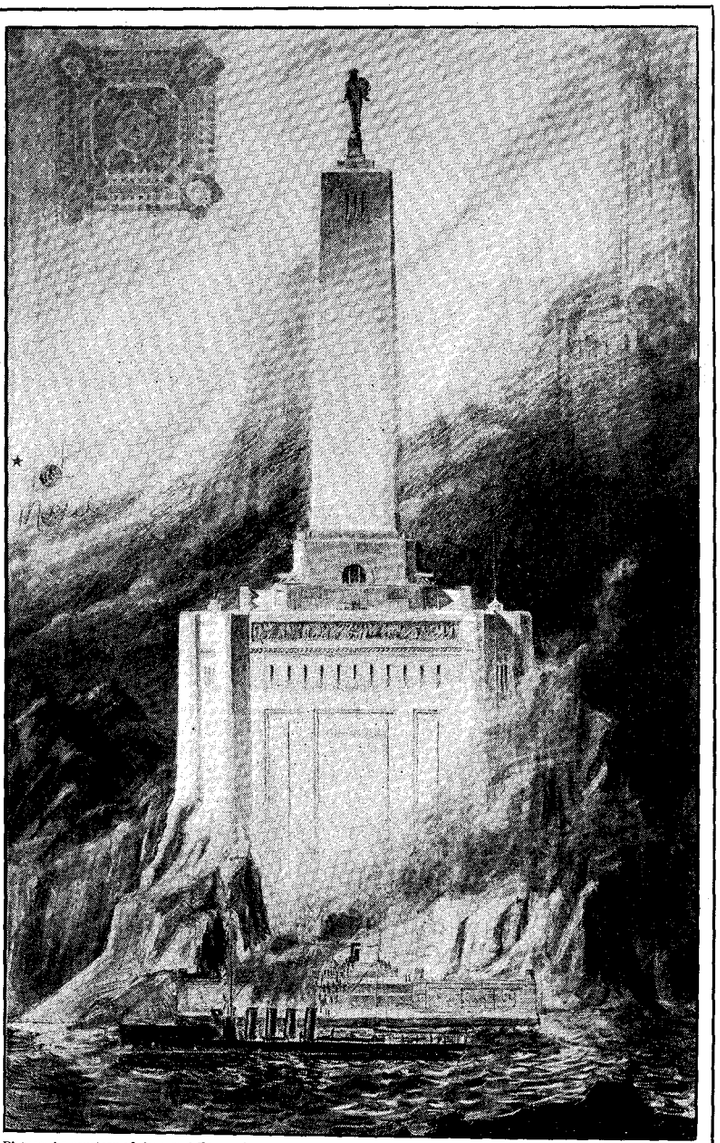
OPEN COMPETITION FOR THE *PRIX DE PARIS*

AMBITIOUS YOUNG DRAUGHTSMEN in any part of this country have open to them a privilege that the general public is quite unaware of. It is the privilege, wherever an atelier is established, of sending in their drawings to the Beaux Arts Institute of Design of New York in competition for the *Prix de Paris*. The prize-winner has "the absolutely unique privilege of entering the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris without examination." Of course there can be but one winner; but the privilege of being "tested by competition, and by the wisdom of a jury of distinguished architects," is likely to be greatly valued. All this is done, so Mr. Royal Cortissoz points out, as a tribute to the memory of Lloyd Warren, and "his tireless, unselfish absorption in this great enterprise." The story of the Beaux Arts Institute of Design is told in *Arts and Decoration* (July) by Mr. Matlack Price, who names it a "story of fine inspiration and altruistic ideals," and notes the assurance that, under its present patronage, "lies the promise that architecture and the allied arts in this country will preserve and carry on the highest and soundest traditions." He begins first with its fountain-head:



Pictures by courtesy of *Arts and Decoration*

WINS THE FIRST MEDAL

Mr. A. B. Amory of the University of Pennsylvania wins the *Prix de Paris* for a design of a naval pantheon. The prize offered by the Beaux Arts Institute of Design in New York opens the door of the parent institution to the winner.

"In all that has ever been written or said of the Beaux Arts Institute of Design, no one has ever been able, or has ever wished, to proceed very far without paying deep and sincere appreciation to the late Lloyd Warren, who was the human instrument primarily responsible for the Institute's creation. Mr. Zantzinger said: 'Through the generosity of one man, Lloyd Warren, this whole thing went forward. The whole dues of the Beaux Arts Society are applied to that Institute and the work of education. . . . Lloyd Warren contributed liberally of his considerable means to carry it on. . . .' It was in 1916 that he appeared as the inspirational factor in creating the Beaux Arts Institute of Design as an active educational outgrowth of the much older Society of Beaux Arts Architects, which was essentially a social body. And it was Lloyd Warren who gained for students of the Institute, for the winners of the Paris Prize, the absolutely unique privilege of entering the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris without examination.

"As far back in our architectural history as 1894, when the Society of Beaux Arts Architects was founded, its Committee on Education established a course in Architectural Design and Study of Archeology, consisting of a series of competitions among students and draughtsmen. The system was based on that of the old Paris Ecole, but in 1916 the Committee was reorganized in connection with the Beaux Arts Institute of Design in order to broaden its scope. The purposes of the Institute, as they are definitely set forth to-day, are 'to furnish instruction in the Arts of Design at a minimum cost to students; to bring art students under the criticism of artists who are engaged in active practise; to carry students beyond the academic study of the Arts into the province of their application and practise; to bring about cooperation among the various art schools of the country; to allow art students to study throughout the year, uninterrupted by holidays.'"

The growth of the Institute, due, we are told, to its distinguished support, may be measured by the fact that the entries into the competition have increased from forty in a year to over three thousand:

"In the course of a year the Institute in the Architectural Department prepares and distributes programs for twenty-eight architectural competitions, six archeological competitions, and three competitions for the Paris Prize. But the Paris Prize is a story in itself. Drawings for the various competitions are sent in to the Institute gallery in New York from one hundred and fifty-seven ateliers, in thirty-six States and Canada, and of this total, twenty-six universities and colleges are a part.

"According to the provisions of the Institute, any group of five

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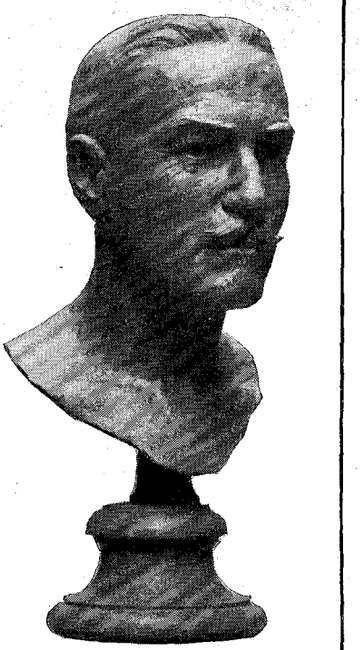
or more students, under the direction of a patron Architect or Instructor, constitute an atelier for the purpose of working on the competitions of the Beaux Arts Institute of Design. As the Institute is not a teaching body (except in its Department of Sculpture) the spirit of the ateliers is mainly one of self-help, and of the stimulus which comes to any individual who is working with a group toward a common goal. The main duty of the patron is to encourage the student in his own interpretation of the programs, and to help the students to teach and develop themselves.

"The idea—which is an excellent one in every field of art—is that nothing an instructor can teach is so valuable or so important as the art of thinking intelligently and constructively. The basis of the traditions of the Ecole des Beaux Arts in France is one of logical thinking. As Royal Cortissoz has pointed out in writing of the Ecole, it is 'the idea of discipline, of intelligence . . . it means the application of thought to a definite problem, the study of every architectural organism, whether it be a house, a barn, a public building, or a bridge, as an organism . . . it deals essentially in architectural principles.'

"The French or Beaux Arts method of developing the finished drawing, or 'project' on a competition is followed by the Institute. When the student receives his copy for the program, he makes a sketch of his scheme for it in nine hours. This is carefully studied, developed and drawn to scale and rendered in color or wash, according to the requirements, and sent to New York for the judging and the award of a first or second medal, first or second mention, or mention, or perhaps a blank or zero. In these awards lie the keen inspiration of the student's life. He realizes that his work is going up before a group of judges who will be as exacting as they are professionally distinguished, and that the rating they place on his drawings is a rating and an absolutely authoritative one. Than such architects as Cass Gilbert, Whitney Warren, Donn Barber, Thomas Hastings, Harvey Corbett, Gamble Rogers or William R. Mead the student knows there could be no higher or more discerning a group of critical judges.

"Here, in fact, is one of the greatest benefits ever developed in the realm of educational work, for the judges, individually and in jury groups, represent an order of architectural knowledge and experience far greater than could exist in the largest university in the land. Nor are they figureheads, or a mere group of names. They take a keen and vivid interest, both personal and professional, in their work as judges, and spend hours of deliberation and discussion in making the decisions. Far from feeling that this demand on their time is an annoying infringement on their leisure or their professional work, they look upon jury service for the Institute as a real privilege and a serious professional duty."



LLOYD WARREN

Who in 1916 was the "inspirational factor" in creating for America the Beaux Arts Institute of Design.

The same spirit, it appears, pervades the other departments. That of sculpture, for instance, is conducted by a joint committee drawn from the Institute and from the National Sculpture Society. We read:

"The Director is Edward Field Sanford, Jr., whose active enthusiasm for the work of the sculpture classes, as well as for the whole purpose of the Institute, seems to animate every one of the classrooms. Here, night after night, may be seen ambitious workers in clay-streaked smocks, putting their hearts into the work of their hands, while they forget, for these hours of inspiration, the prosaic routine callings that make their livelihood during the day in various parts of the city.

"It is in the workroom of the sculpture classes that the ardent spirit of inspired study makes itself most keenly felt in the building of the Beaux Arts Society in New York. Spontaneously, almost inevitably, there is the spirit of Paris, that sense of a keen, tense, irresistible striving toward a great goal that makes a working studio in Paris so much more than merely romantic. It is romantic, to be sure, but it is dynamic, too, and suggestive of a great force striving, through the medium of art, to break the chains of economic bondage.

"A conspicuous advantage enjoyed by the sculpture classes under the Institute is the constant personal contact with architects. As practising sculptors in later years these students will find most of their work with architects, and the architectural advice and view-point available here can not but prove invaluable.

"An interesting system of instructorship is followed in this department, whereby the eminent sculptors listed on the Board of Instructors are called upon each for only three months of service."

NOW FOR A "SECRETARY OF EDUCATION"

A NEW KIND of Fourth of July oration was delivered by President Coolidge before the National Education Association. It was a plea for better education for the rural districts, and a proposal for a new Federal department with a member of the Cabinet sitting as its head. This latter proposal came at the end of the speech where the usual fireworks have found a place. If the President were in the habit of setting off verbal rockets he would have been in no mood for them, as this address was his sole public utterance during his son's illness. The following passage is the one taken by the press as indicating Mr. Coolidge's endorsement of the proposal of a new department:

"Pending before the Congress is the report of a committee, which proposes to establish a Department of Education and Relief to be presided over by a Cabinet officer. Bearing in mind that this does not mean any interference with the local control and dignity, but is rather an attempt to recognize the importance of educational effort, such proposal has my hearty endorsement and support.

"It is thus that our educational system has been and is ministering to our national life.

"Our country is in process of development. Its physical elements are incomplete. Its institutions have been declared, but they are very far from being adopted and applied. We have not yet arrived at perfection. A scientific investigation of child life has been begun, but yet remains to be finished. There is a vast amount of ignorance and misunderstanding, of envy, hatred and jealousy, with their attendant train of vice and crime. We are not yet free, but we are struggling to become free economically, socially, politically and spiritually. We have limited our amount of immigration, in order that the people who live here, whether of native or foreign origin might continue to enjoy the economic advantages of our country, that there might not be any lowering of the standards of our existence, that America might remain American.

"We have submitted an amendment to the national Constitution designed to protect the child life of the nation from the unwarranted imposition of toil, that it might have greater opportunity for enlightenment. All of these movements are in the direction of increased national freedom and an advance toward the realization of the vision of Washington and Lincoln.

"A new importance is attaching to the cause of education. A new realization of its urgent necessity is taking hold of the nation. A new comprehension that the problem is only beginning to be solved is upon the people. A new determination to meet the requirements of the situation is everywhere apparent. The economic and moral waste of ignorance will little longer be tolerated. This awakening is one of the most significant developments of the times. It indicates that our national spirit is reasserting itself. It is a most reassuring evidence that the country is recovering from the natural exhaustion of the war, and that it is rising to a new life and starting on a new course. It is intent, as never before, upon listening to the word of the teacher, whether it comes from the platform, the schoolhouse or the

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ARCHITECTS AND SCULPTORS WHO AWARDED THE PRIZES FOR 1923-24

These gentlemen serve the Beaux Arts Institute gratuitously. From left to right: Whitney Warren, director of Institute; stenographer; Charles G. Peters, director in charge of Architectural Ornament; Fred B. Clarke, executive secretary; Edward Field Sanford, Jr., director of Department of Sculpture; Henry R. Sedgewick; Edmond C. Quinn; John Gregory, former director of Department of Sculpture; A. A. Weinman; Frederick W MacMonnies; Harvey W. Corbett; Henry Hering; Edward McCartan; Robert Eberhart; Henry W. Rittenburg; Elie Nadelman.

pulpit. The power of evil is being broken. The power of the truth is reasserting itself. The Declaration of Independence is continuing to justify itself."

Before the proposal received the sanction of a political party it was approved and opposed from various religious angles. Now that the reaction seems largely secular, there are pointed out various obstacles to its successful realization. The New York *World* sees opposition from States-rights defenders who would reduce the new department to "merely a clearing-house for information." This apprehension is more fully developed by *The Ohio State Journal* (Columbus):

"Those who advocate the complete federalization of the schools, some of whom are actuated by worthy, if mistaken, purposes and others by selfish motives, are extremely active and insistent upon the consummation of their project, which would involve tremendous continuing cost and, in our opinion, would do much damage to the public-school system. To permit this entering wedge to be inserted would be, in our view, a great mistake. As soon as a new Federal bureau gains a foothold it begins to expand itself. We fear that a national department of education with as desirable a plum as a Cabinet office connected therewith would lead inevitably in time to the standardization of education in this great, diverse country, to the breakdown of local control over this most important of all activities, to added hordes of incompetent efficiency experts and Federal inspectors, to hundreds of millions of dollars a year extra for the taxpayers to provide for the maintenance of another huge political bureau."

The New Haven *Journal-Courier* calls this proposed government function a "deadening hand," and is even more outspoken in disapproval:

"If the President means by relief appropriations from the national treasury to lighten local burdens, it may be well to remember that all revenues, whether State or national, come out of the same pockets. But the proposal to have the Federal Government act in an advisory capacity toward popular education means that, in all probability, the uselessness of such an undertaking, which would sooner or later be demonstrated, would lead to a more aggressive leadership until we should approach that most dreadful of all evils in education—standardization. The inevitable result of having a department of education dignified by a Cabinet post would be to have the Government interfere more and more with the obligations of the State, and scotch the progress in educational methods which flow so richly from intellectual friction. If there is a single man in the country capable of filling such a post with advantage to the school business we do not know of him. It is to be profoundly hoped that Government will keep its deadening hands off the throat of the American school."

The Rocky Mountain News (Denver) restates the advantages of the proposal, but ends with a note of dubiety:

"It is natural that teachers in the public schools and executive heads of local schools throughout the country should be in favor of Federal control or superintendence, together with Federal aid for public education, and for several reasons. Washington, for instance, can afford to be more generous with public funds than is likely to be the case from local taxing units. The Federal treasury does not miss what would hurt a school district or township to bestow on education. Washington as the home of bureaucracy would be more intent on introducing originality into the schools than would be expected from a circumscribed school board. New offices would be created to be filled by Federal appointees. All these things might be for the benefit of the public school, we do not know; or the changes proposed might bring about a centralization which would be as a upas tree upon the public school. To the present the country is divided.

"The old, old story intervenes. A certain number of States and their lesser political and educational divisions have been neglectful of the education of their children. Then turn the matter over to the long arm of federalism in all of the States! It has been so in other things; it must be so in educational matters! If the Federal Government reaches out in trivial affairs, comparatively, why not have it extend its protecting hand in the grave matter of public education? But what of State initiative, of local initiative and individualism? A pneumatic tube is drawing all things to a single center.

"There is now a bureau of education under the Department of the Interior. It is advisory in almost all things. It makes surveys and shows up negligence in communities which refuse to advance. It has done good work in bringing to light illiteracy in the country.

"Now it is proposed, and the present national executive favors it, to have a department of education 'and relief' created to be presided over by a Cabinet officer. Without entering into detailed discussion, is not public education entitled to a place in the Cabinet? The child mind is as important surely as a piece of public land or gathering of trade statistics. But the national association of educators and other organizations insist that the department of education be exclusively such and not tied up with questions of social welfare and health and the like."

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HOW TO EDIT A SMALL CITY DAILY

ACCEPTING MAIN STREET might be the phrasing of the text of William Allen White's advice to the editors of small city newspapers. Talk about home affairs; don't serve up second-rate opinions on international questions. Leave these to the great metropolitan dailies, who do it better. The local editorial, he declares in *The Editor and Publisher* (New York), is "the weak spot of the country newspaper in the United States, and the one spot in which it has no competition." There are certain local questions upon which the reader of a small town of under 100,000 population wants guidance. These Mr. White names: "Milk inspection, city bonds, public utility problems, parks, schools, local amusements, and all the other thousand and one things concerning their daily life." Such discussions belong to the local daily if they are to be handled at all. The average reader may evince a certain interest in affairs beyond his border, and for such as find themselves stirred by "the plots of Turkey," or "whether Mussolini has complicated his politics with an assassination," or with "the crimes against Ireland," Mr. White indicates the way, and we blushingly quote:

"Those who are interested in such things can find them more intelligently exprest in the larger city dailies or the weekly organs of opinion like *The New Republic*, *The Nation*, *The World Today*, and journals of that type, not to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST, which supplies completely all the needs required for the molding of public opinion on world doings.

"A few editorials a month on national subjects will save the small city editor's face as a national editorial writer, and the rest of the editorial space may well be given to things nearer home. And the nearer the editorials are to the home-town people, the more they will be read, and the more deeply the editor himself will be respected."

Mr. White is not trammeled by tradition. He gives his brother editors some valuable hints on new departures in "make-up":

"In addition to the regular editorial page, it seems to me that a first-page editorial put in the middle of the second or third column, double-leaded, with an eighteen-point head, always devoted to some local question, which is pending or as nearly at the crisis as local questions ever get, is the most profitable form of editorial.

"It should be as hot as the news. It should comment on stories which break after ten o'clock in the morning, if it is an evening newspaper, or after six o'clock in the evening, if it is for a morning newspaper.

"It should not be in every day, or it will get stale. Twice a week ought to be the limit. But it is really a first-class medium for editorial expression; always provided that it concerns the people of the town or community in their local politics, business, or community action.

"This front-page editorial should never be more than 300 words long. It should not wobble. It should be a left-hand punch to the jaw, definite and certain.

"No editorial at all is better than a wobbly editorial that takes both sides, holds a judicial view-point, or strikes a mushy blow. If you are going to hit, jab with short punches; otherwise cut it out.

"The local editorial in the small city newspaper affords the editor his only entrance to the home without a partizan ticket on him. He can talk to Democrats as well as Republicans and get the respect of both; and, if the local editorial is free and unbiased by the public utilities, by the clearing house, or by the country club, he will command a respect in local utterances which ultimately will give his views on broader matters entrance into his readers' hearts."

Mr. White's experience with "a country newspaper"—the phrase is his—extends over nearly thirty years. People look for his opinions, and therefore he may be expected to have solved the circulation problem. He owns to having been "stung by piano contests, automobile prizes and premiums, and fancy high-paid canvassers with systems and all sorts of fakirs and humbugs who blow into the small city editorial office." But, so he resumes:

"I have found there is just one way to get circulation and that is to deserve it and to pay for it in the good old-fashioned way.

"The way to pay for it is not to go and hire a fast-thinking organization to inflame the readers of your loathed but esteemed contemporary. That gets nowhere permanently.

"The way to pay for your subscribers is to buy the best local news. Hire good reporters. Print the best newspaper in your town. Keep publishing the best newspaper in your town. Take the loss of printing that best paper in town for a month, six months, a year. Virtue is its own reward. Sooner or later readers will come to you, if you keep printing a better newspaper than the other fellow.

"Don't be afraid of piano contests, auto gifts, nor any of those funny stunts used by your opposition. Those things cost more than they are worth and always leave a bad impression on the public. The people know the other fellow is scared as soon as he begins to put on parades and go outside of the news room to get circulation. It is better to spend your dollar on the pay-roll than to throw it on the street to pay for shoe leather for high-priced canvassers.

"This sage advice is, of course, directed toward editors of small city newspapers. In these small cities of under 100,000 you can presume as a business proposition that you are addressing people who have had at least an average of two years in high school for education. You can take it for granted that a majority of them are born Americans of at least one generation of American parentage; that a majority of them are living on something above $75 a month; that they take at least one outside magazine, either a movie magazine, a religious magazine, or a trade journal of some sort; that probably a good fourth belongs to some lodge or lunch club or union, where they meet and discuss local problems with their fellows from what might be called an American angle.

"Ninety per cent. of the people in a small town of under 100,000, if they take a newspaper at all, choose it fairly intelligently. The other 10 per cent. are fooled by the fakers, 'hyped' by big heads, duped by the comic strip, gulled by the sob squad stuff bought from feature peddlers.

"Spend your money on this sob squad stuff if you want the 10 per cent. and charge it off your income tax. But remember that 90 per cent. of your folks want the good old eight-point news set solid, and aren't fooled when you break it into paragraphs and clutter it over with sensational heads.

"To stop this nonsense will cost you some readers at first. But after all fools follow the wise, and if you attract wise readers, sooner or later the fools by mere process of imitation will come in, too.

"If this dose is too drastic, keep a segregated district in your newspapers, a sort of red light bull pen, where you can put the comics, the confessions of a wife, and the other foolish features that are intended to fool the lame brains and the cripple-wits in your community.

"But don't forget this: the people who have money for the advertisers, the people who make your circulation worth while, are the folks who pretty generally scorn your sensational stuff."

BYRON FOR THE POETS' CORNER—Can the English forgive Byron? Some can; and a group of liberal spirits like Lord Balfour, Mr. Asquith, Lloyd George, Edmund Gosse, Hardy and Kipling send this plea to the London *Times:*

"That interment at Westminster should have been refused years ago was in accordance with the spirit of the time. We believe that spirit has changed. Byron was the product of certain influences of heredity and environment. Like other restive temperaments, he displayed weakness in matters of conduct in contrast with his conspicuous courage in matters of opinion. Few human beings have been subject to a more exacting inquisition, both in life and after death, than this man of grief, who had ever his work for his advocate.

"His star was for a little while eclipsed, but it rose again in his maturer years when he became a trumpet voice for the inarticulate people caught by reaction and repression. His ardent protest against every despotism and, after his pilgrimage along the road of disillusion, his ultimate service and sacrifice has caused him to be lifted to a higher plane and demand revision of a periodical judgment.

"That much for the moral issue. In other respects it can hardly be questioned that he has fulfilled his renown as a great poet, and his influence, extending beyond the limits of his native land, his social and his Democratic force, entitle him to a niche in the Abbey."

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RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE WEAKNESS OF AMERICAN JUSTICE

THE LAW IS FULL OF LOOPHOLES through which the criminal may escape, and this defect in the administration of justice, we are told in a ringing indictment of our legal methods, is the shame of America and a direct challenge to the bench and bar. While the increase in murder and other heinous crimes has been laid to the lack of moral training in childhood and youth, to the reckless spirit engendered by the brutalities of war, to laxity in parental control; in short, to a general let-down of community morality, the law, it is urged, can not evade the responsibility which its own weakness lays upon it. To the extent that it is used to protect the criminal rather than to meet the ends of justice it violates human right and encourages every criminal. The indictment is brought by Casper H. Yost, editor of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* and President of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, in an address to the American Bar Association at its recent meeting in Philadelphia. In the United States, he says, as he is quoted in press reports, life and property are less secure from criminal violence than anywhere else on the globe that is not in a state of barbarism. Becoming specific, he goes on:

"Approximately 10,000 murders were committed in this country last year, fifty times as many as in the United Kingdom, while in such cities as New York, Chicago and St. Louis more crimes of violence are committed annually than in the whole of England. And this disgraceful condition is not due to a greater degree of criminality, but to the comparative immunity from punishment or correction that the criminal enjoys in this country.

"The instruments of justice and of law enforcement throughout America are manacled by a preposterous system of criminal jurisdiction that gives crime every advantage over justice, and creates the disgraceful paradox that law often can not be enforced because the law will not permit its enforcement. Crime is disgracefully prevalent in America because the administration of justice is not sound, because, in fact, it not only permits but encourages crime."

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

HE LIKENS OUR LAW TO A SIEVE

Casper H. Yost, editor of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, tells lawyers that the shame of America is its "preposterous system of criminal jurisdiction that gives crime every advantage over justice."

Support of Mr. Yost's charges comes, too, from other editorial observers. Among them, the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* asserts that it has long been notorious that lawyers would resort to every thinkable technicality to free a client accused of crime and adds that the courts have permitted them to do so. This Philadelphia witness testifies:

"An excess of legalism has obstructed the administration of justice. It has been defended on the theory that the accused should have every possible opportunity to prove his innocence. But this sort of thing is indefensible when the man is plainly guilty and when his lawyer is merely fighting to postpone the inevitable. It would be impossible with judges who had a proper appreciation of their duties and with lawyers who had a proper standard of conduct. Not so many years ago a lawyer, who later became District Attorney of his county, boasted in the presence of a company of newspapermen of how by trickery he had won the case for a client who was accused of defrauding his partner. He was proud of his achievement, and his fellow lawyers did not protest when he was nominated as the public prosecutor.

"Such disrepute as the bar suffers from persists because the high-minded lawyers who would not stoop to a dishonorable act to win a case have winked at the low morals of the minority. The Bar Association, however, has in recent years been devoting itself to the problem of raising the standards of the profession. It has denounced the shysters and the blackmailers, but that is not enough. If admission to the local bar associations was denied to these crooks as admission to the Stock Exchange is denied to notoriously dishonest brokers, improvement would be more rapid and the relation between law and justice would be clearer."

Simplification of procedure also is needed, declares the New York *World*. Frivolous appeals should be penalized. Again:

"Denial of new trials for petty reasons is needed. Other measures are needed to end these law's delays which amount to a denial of justice more often than not, and are thus so fruitful of crime. These are reforms which are up to the courts to institute, and for their continued absence the press is in no wise responsible.

"When the law and its administration have been made so complicated and involved and technical that anybody outside of the legal profession can know 'little or nothing' about it, it is time to bring the law and its processes back down within the common understanding where they belong."

Another witness to the charge that the administration of justice in the United States is in a period of decline is Attorney-General Harlan F. Stone, who, in his address before the Bar Association, attributes the decline not to the form or substance of our static law, which, he says, has been steadily improving for a generation, but to our failure to develop that facility in translating legal rules into actual control of action which is essential to an adequate legal system. He charges that the traditional mode of dealing with failure in law administration, on the part of the lay public, "is by hue and cry for a victim." "Some failure of justice, some special scandal in its administration, apparently fortuitous, but more often inevitable, since these are but the external manifestations of an

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internal disorder," he says, "stir the public conscience to demand action and reform." The action demanded, we are told, "is the wreaking of vengeance, the reform insisted upon is that incompetent and corrupt officials must be removed and punished and new ones appointed in their stead." But, once appointed, "they are left to struggle on with all the forces which rendered their predecessors incompetent or corrupt." Placing responsibility on his legal brethren, the Attorney-General of the United States says, as we quote from a press report:

"The American bar should take a positive leadership for improvement of law administration by the study of the underlying forces which affect the processes of law administration; by the stimulation of that popular and official morale which are essential to the due execution of the laws and by the curtailing of those forces which tend to break down the morale of the law enforcement agencies."

HOW TO MEET CHINESE BANDITS

"BANDITS WITHIN A FEW miles of Miaoch'ien. Pray for terrified people." Recalling the torturing experiences of missionaries and laymen taken captive by Chinese bandits, the friends of Miss Alice Gregg, missionary at Chinyang, quailed with anxiety when they sat down in Anking and decoded her telegram. But Miss Gregg had fortified her soul against the coming of the bandits, and if they had come she would have disarmed them—with a smile. From her letter home, printed in the Anking *News-Letter* and republished in *The Churchman* (Episcopal), we learn how she prepared herself for the Chinese marauders:

"Just as I got to sleep some disturbance startled me and I woke up terrified. Ascertaining that it wasn't bandits, I dropt off again, only to have the same performance repeated. Then I understood. I was brave while my conscious mind was running things, but the instant my subconscious mind was in control I could be frightened. That had to stop, for unusual noises would be going on all night. (I learned from Yao to-day that after telling me good-night he and Mr. Wang went out and watched the people fleeing with their bedding and valuables to the country until after ten o'clock.) So, my conscious mind and my subconscious mind had a good talk together. It ran something like this:

"Now, why are you so cowardly? Are you really so anxious for physical safety? If physical safety means so much to you, why don't you resign from the Mission as soon as you can reach Anking, and take passage home? You know you wouldn't do that for worlds. Well—if you won't do that, your dominant desire can't be for physical safety. And if it isn't for physical safety, then what is it for? And haven't you the promises, 'Lo, I am with you always' and 'Fear not, I am with thee'? Don't you believe them? And don't you believe that other promise, 'No evil shall come nigh thy dwelling'?

"But bandits *are* an evil, wailed poor old subconscious.

"Yes, they are, if taken alone. But you don't have to take them alone.

"Ill that He blesses is our good.

"And unblest good is ill.

"Why, just think of the opportunity you'd have! There aren t fourteen hundred bandits, there are only fourteen. You'd soon know every one of them, and why they became bandits. And after you had convinced them that you would not be ransomed, and why, you might succeed in getting them to stop being bandits! Now, wouldn't it be a thrilling occasion to show up in Anking with fourteen ex-bandits? And all the excitement of getting them pardoned! And then you'd have to find work for them. Awful thought! Lucy Lee and her 'husbands' (the husbands of her cross-stitch women) wouldn't be in it with you and your ex-bandits! But you haven't got your fourteen bandits yet, so there's no sense in losing sleep planning for employment for them after they have reformed.

"By this time my poor old subconscious was so exercised over those poor bandits that maternal feelings had entirely cast out any fear, and it was so amused at the picture, too, that we just chortled. Then I turned over and went to sleep as peacefully as tho I were at home. My heart was as light as a feather."

THE CASH WORTH OF A WIFE

HOW MUCH IS A WIFE WORTH as a cold cash proposition? The question is put by *The American Agriculturist* (New York), which compares a few estimates on the value of a wife's services as a business asset. Some of the answers would seem to indicate that the woman is getting the worst of the bargain, tho the implied appeal that the farmer's wife should receive a stated salary is met with the statement that husband and wife should share as business partners. Both men and women answer the question, the answers ranging from one which quotes the story of a poor young farmer who justified his approaching marriage on the ground that he could almost take care of himself and that "it's a poor wife that can't help some," to the woman who submits the following formidable list of statistics:

"In the thirty years of my married life I have served 235,425 meals, made 33,190 loaves of bread, 5,930 cakes and 7,960 pies. I have canned 1,550 quarts of fruit, raised 7,660 chicks, churned 5,450 pounds of butter, put in 36,461 hours sweeping, washing and scrubbing. I estimate the worth of my labor conservatively at $115,485.50, none of which I have ever collected. But I still love my husband and children and wouldn't mind starting all over again for them."

In sharp contrast a man sets down this feeling comment on housekeeping on the farm:

"It is a well established fact that many thousands of good, conscientious women have slaved themselves to death on the farm. They sank into untimely graves to make way for new household drudges. The farmer's second wife would wear out in a few years and fold her toil-worn hands for the long rest. The minister would comment anew, vaguely but feelingly, upon the 'inscrutable providences' of God. Often before the clods were well dried on the grave of the departed, 'our bereaved brother,' the victim of these 'inscrutable providences,' would cast a calculating eye over the visible supply of marriageable maidens, looking for another husky young female willing to work eighteen hours a day and 'mother' ten stepchildren for her board and keep.

"But the housewife whose endless round of drudgery has made her the butt of a lot of ill-timed jokes, perpetrated chiefly by soured and saturnine bachelors, has at last been recognized as occupying a place of dignity and importance in the economic world.

"Miss Margaret Feddes, of the University of Nebraska, has figured exactly what the wages of the average farm wife should be, and it comes to the scientifically accurate amount of $4,004.04. It includes separate items for cooking and serving meals, washing and ironing, cleaning, care of children and sick, helping with milking and care of poultry, sewing and mending and miscellaneous services.

"What will the bewildered agriculturist think of the above claim when presented by his smiling 'partner' at the end of the year? We opine that his views will have to undergo a radical change before he will be ready to pay his wife $333.67 per month for just 'piddlin' about the house' sixteen or eighteen hours a day, seven days out of the week.

"He has always recognized her as a partner of a few of his joys and all of his sorrows, but this is a horse of another color."

A woman contributor scorns the time-honored precedent of "giving" the farm wife any particular share of the receipts, such as "the butter and egg money." "Under what authority does the husband 'give' his wife the income from anything?" she asks. "Why should not she just as reasonably present him with a runt pig or a stunted calf, with which he is to provide himself and his children with necessities?" It is difficult, she says, to comprehend the condition by which the wife keeps up the house with butter and egg money, and she asks sarcastically, "What keeps up the farm, the watercress money?" The general opinion, as exprest in the answers, seems to be that the woman who cuts up the kindling and serves at the stove is worth all her husband can pay her, but that her share of the income should be in terms of joint partnership and not as "wages" grudgingly paid.

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THE SECOND METHODIST UNION VICTORY

EDITORIAL BLESSINGS greet the announcement that the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, approves the plan for unification with the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, whose General Conference, as told in our issue of May 31, has already overwhelmingly endorsed the proposal. Appropriately enough, the action taken at Chattanooga to wipe out the geographical lines which are now practically the only marks of division between the two great branches of Methodism, came on July 4, eighty years to the month after the separation over the question of slavery. All sense of sectionalism was lost in the singing of "America" before the balloting began. The recorded vote was 297 for to 75 against the proposal, as decisive, if not as overwhelming, as was the vote in the Northern General Conference of 842 for to 13 against the proposed plan.

The plan of organic union has yet to run the gantlet of the annual conferences of the two churches. The Northern conferences will vote on it next year, and the Southern conferences are asked to pass on it at the same time. In the North two-thirds of all the members voting in the annual conferences and in the lay electoral conferences must ratify the proposal, while in the South the required majority is three-fourths of all the members present and voting in the annual conferences. With ratification by the annual conferences, we are told, the colleges of bishops of the two churches would meet jointly and notify their respective General Conferences that the union had been effected. The General Conferences then would be called to meet in joint session to put unification into effect. Thus these few steps remain to be taken to repair the ancient break. Union is always difficult to effect, observes the Macon *Telegraph;* but union, from a general standpoint, it is urged, is the rightful and practical goal of the world and mankind. Speaking specifically of the issue at hand and setting forth why union is desirable, this Southern organ of opinion goes on:

"With the growth of this spirit of unity, the two branches of Methodism have more and more recognized that their mission is a common one, that their fundamental tasks are the same, and that they should labor to decrease the impediments to organic as well as spiritual unity. Admittedly, there are obstacles in the way of merging the two administrations, but it has not been believed by the majority that these were too great to pass over or lessen, and the verdict of the special session of the General Conference is a vote of confidence for this opinion. It seems to reflect the general sentiment among the Methodist laity, altho quite a number will never sanction unification. Traditions and experiences have molded their attitude to a point of fixity, and they are very honest and sincere in their view of matters.

"If the millions of members of the two branches are combined, the impact that Methodism will be able to make upon the world will be even more tremendous by far than at present. The compact system of the united organizations will bring to bear such strong and wide-spread influence as can be expected from large numbers, much material wealth, unusual facilities for service, and an especially aggressive spirit.

"The various governing boards would be combined, such as those having to do with missions, education, hospitals, superannuate relief, church extension, publication and many other matters. The unified command would do away with much overlapping and duplication of effort, but in the realm of legislation in particular each branch would be protected from encroachment. Especially in the mission fields would the combined church be able to deliver its full strength.

"The action that the Methodists take is of deep interest to the whole of Christendom, but primarily it is the affair of the Methodists, and they alone can make the decision."

The union would mean, says the Columbus *Ohio State Journal,* one Methodist organization covering the entire country with about 7,000,000 members, many schools, hospitals and institutions in operation here and in foreign fields, "a powerful organization for religious work here and elsewhere. The union would be in harmony with the spirit of the day, which is for fewer and stronger organizations, less of the competitive and more of the cooperative spirit." Noting that the subject of union of Protestant churches has been uppermost in many discussions regarding the Church's work, the Nashville *Tennessean* remarks that the action of the Methodists shows that variations of opinion can be reconciled, and that if union of the Northern and Southern branches can be effected, "it will be a source of great encouragement to that great body of churchmen who look forward to the time when all the followers of Christ can worship God in one church, guided by one doctrine." Indeed, as the Houston *Post* sees it, the favor in which the proposed union is held may well be used as an argument to prove "that the tendency toward division in Protestant circles has been checked, and that the trend is definitely toward greater Protestant cohesion and cooperation. The fact that the Fundamentalist-Modernist controversy failed to bring forth another denomination, as was freely predicted two years ago, may also be cited in support of the view that unity is progressing." If it is effected in the present instance, puts in the Raleigh *News and Observer,* it will mean "the hastening of the coming of the Kingdom."

ONE YEAR TO LIVE

Mary Davis Reed, Hagerstown, was awarded second prize of $25 in the contest recently conducted by the Baltimore *Evening Sun.* She received the prize for the following answer to the question, "What would you do if you had only one more year to live?"

"If I had but one year to live;
One year to help; one year to give;
One year to love; one year to bless;
One year of better things to stress;
One year to sing; one year to smile;
To brighten earth a little while;
One year to sing my Maker's praise;
One year to fill with work my days;
One year to strive for a reward
When I should stand before my Lord,
I think that I would spend each day,
In just the very self-same way
That I do now. For from afar
The call may come to cross the bar
At any time, and I must be
Prepared to meet eternity.
So if I have a year to live,
Or just one day in which to give
A pleasant smile, a helping hand,
A mind that tries to understand
A fellow-creature when in need,
'Tis one with me,—I take no heed;
But try to live each day He sends
To serve my gracious Master's ends."

LIFE AFTER FIFTY—How should a successful man spend his life after his fiftieth birthday? A Presbyterian elder and "a dispenser of wealth as an intelligent steward of the Lord," A. A. Hyde, of Wichita, Kansas, brings the question home thus, as we quote from *The Christian Century:*

"Should such a man largely and increasingly give of his time to the cultivation of his own physical, mental and spiritual well-being and that of his family? Should he also give largely of time and money to organizations for the betterment of society and in furthering personally other religious work? Is it wise for a man of fifty, during his remaining years, to gradually sell out his business to employees of tested ability and thus give them greater opportunity for service and reward? After providing reasonably by will for wife and dependents, should such a man aim, while yet living, to administer and distribute the bulk of his estate for God and humanity, rather than leave his means to expectant heirs, or even to his adult children? Taking it for granted that a generous, sympathetic and loving father—an all-round man who knows the real joys of life—is needed more by wife and family than they need his estate, Mr. Hyde asks a final question: is the right answer to question number one fairly suggested in the remaining questions?"

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CURRENT ▾ POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

NOTHING that we have seen expresses better the feeling of American families over the loss just suffered by the family of President Coolidge. It was in the New York *Times:*

IN MEMORIAM

By Faith Baldwin

I think he must have been so loath to go!
Life wears—at sixteen—such a gallant face,
The door not yet quite closed on boyish things,
The road to manhood just outside, each day
Sealing a promise with the setting sun.
We must not think of him as dead, for that
Young courage of the high-held head lives on,
And knows a wider, greener world than ours,
Rejoices in a sun more gold, in stars
Made vocal by the singing breath of God. . . .
Oh, there are playfields, there in Paradise,
And happy comrades; there is work for hands
So young and willing; there are trees and bloom
And sunlit vistas for the dear young eyes,
And there is rest at night.
No tears for him
Who has eternal wisdom, now, and peace,
But for the others, whose devoted feet,
In service set, may not yet follow him,
The tears of nations fall, and in the heart,
The Universal Heart, of Parenthood,
The wound must bleed. No bars are here
Of space or rank . . . First Woman and First Man,
Mourning their son, lay spirit hands in ours,
And there's no mother in this lovely land,
Which honors them, whose seeing eyes are dry . . .
He has not died . . . that tall, beloved boy,
But they, they die a hundred little deaths—
Remembering,
God, give them comfort, now—
Strength of Your hills, and courage of Your skies;
Be with them in that lonely, ancient house;
Be with that father who has lost his son,
For just this little earth-while; be with her,
Who thinks back to the baby at her breast
And knows, as peasant-heart or Queen must know,
The stark immensity of mother grief
And devastating tears.
God, help her now!

Two poems from *The Irish Statesman* attract us because it is difficult to think of them appearing anywhere else:

SEAN OG

By Patrick Kelly

Now where is it you go, Sean Og,
And where is it you go?
The fairies they're abroad to-night
As ev'ryone must know.
The moon is up, the tide has turn'd
And soon the cock will crow—
Then where is it you go, Sean Og,
And where is it you go?

I go into the glen, old man,
I go into the glen,
That I may meet the White Lady
And be the talk of men.
You see me young, you see me strong,
And fear I do not know—
Then to the glen I go, old man,
And to the glen I go.

But what will be your fate, Sean Og,
And what will be your fate?
Tho' you be young and you be strong,
Your daring is too great.
O, do not seek the White Lady,
Lest she might think it so—
Then never home you'd go, Sean Og,
And never home you'd go.

No heed paid he, the wild Sean Og,
No heed at all paid he;
He went into the deep, dark glen
To seek the White Lady.
And now of men he is the talk:
His name is high and low,
For never home he'll go, Sean Og,
And never home he'll go.

TO THE BELOVED

By Kenneth Sarr

If I could know that at the end
We'd meet again some quiet place,
Freed of our pulses, looking in
Each other's faces steadily;
If I could know that at the end
Poor love were not a vanity;
That old romance were brave and true,
And not a rondel for the lyre;
If I could know that you and I,
Making an epic of desire
Could quest our love as Angus did
His love and kingdom on the earth.
If I could know the market-place,
The petty folk, the meanness, all
The mediocrities of love
Could not claim ours, demeaning it:
Then I would seek your timid hands,
Yea! kneel before your comeliness,
You, whom my unrelenting heart
Has sought unceasing through the days.
Alack! I know that at the end
The world has banished beauty whom
We love; and your heart, too, as mine,
Is small and burdened with the day.
Why, then, dissemble what is sooth!
We are but cattle grazing where
Old castles stood, and beauty stepped
One day, miraculously young.

The Nation (New York) holds this picture of Texas that is as definite as an etching; with the color that some of that "black and white" medium suggests:

TEXAS

By William A. Norris

1.

Against an unclouded sky
Is one long curve of brown sun-bitten turf,
And at the top
A bunch of cactus.

I have looked so long at this
That the sky has crept down upon the hill,
And the hill has withdrawn immeasurable distances into the sky.

And now the cactus is a colossal creature
Black on a far horizon,
With jointed bulbous limbs,
Stark and misshapen,
And holding motionless against the sky
The hundred daggers of its wrath.

2.

I have seen the sunset in mountain lands
Pouring its fiery wine into the deep cup of the valley.
I have seen the sunset tangled in tops of trees.
I have seen it imprisoned in a still lake.

But here it spills its flame on to flat horizons.
It spreads to the north and south,
And its edges meet in the east.
It lies around me like a hoop of fire,
Until the darkness comes, suddenly, silently,
With many stars.

Next door neighbor in place to the Texas scene is this of Louisiana also in *The Nation*, but in another issue; yet how different the character and feeling of the two!

BARATARIA WAY

By Basil Thompson

The lights along the bayou dart so and glitter,
And the ghosts about the bayou flitter, flitter;
There is little glamor to a great wide stream
But the glamor of a bayou sets a man to dream.

The ghosts about the bayou are the shades of buccaneers
Visiting their old haunts and musing on the years
When a pirate was a gentleman, a captain, and a king,
And not a mere pale ghost gone visiting.

Silent dark Cajan men along Barataria
Warn you of swamps and mosquitoes and malaria;
Cajan men tell you, if they chance to know,
That Lafitte kept an island-hold here long ago;

Cajan men tell you that a treasure-trove
Lies beneath a cypress near this cove—
You smile knowing treasures are not found
By digging, digging like gnomes underground.

For him with the eye or the temper, as you will,
There are treasure-troves here to his fancy's fill:
The weird lights' gold and the silver-heavy dew
And the stars' cold diamonds in the still bayou—

And the ghosts, and the ghosts of the buccaneers
Visiting their old haunts and dreaming of the years
When a pirate was a gentleman, a captain, and a king,
And not a skinny pale ghost gone haunting.

It was a complaint of Wordsworth that the world moved too rapidly to enable those who live in it to "possess their souls." The same plaint resurges in the *Cornhill Magazine* (London) with notation of added provocations.

SPEED

By C. R. Haines

La Rapidité, voilà le rêve de nôtre Siècle.

Millenniums loitered on their way,
And Time's grey wings seem'd furled,
While Nature without haste or stay
Peopled the nascent world,

Till monsters waddled on the land
Or wallowed in the sea,
And pterodactyls aeroplan'd
On broad vans lazily.

The heavy-gaited tortoise slept
A thousand winters through,
And giant efts by inches crept
Each hour a mile or two.

By tedious steps through cycles slow
From ape advanced to man,
The cavern dweller with his bow
Our wondrous race began.

The calm Greek in his leisured home
Wrought works the Gods might claim
And wise unhurrying royal Rome
Did deeds beyond all fame.

But now our dream is speed, and speed:
With truth the mocker sings
That Whirl is lord and king indeed
And ousts all godlike things.[1]

'Faster and faster' still we cry,
No matter what the goal:
We hurry, hurry until we die,
Nor once possess our soul.

[1] Δῖνος βασιλεύει τὸν Δί' ἐξεληλακώς-
—Aristophanes.

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PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

"SIMPLY NORMAL" JOHN WILLIAM DAVIS

"TELL US SOME of the outstanding and striking characteristics of Mr. Davis," demanded scores of newspaper reporters of scores of personal friends of the Democratic nominee, as soon as news of the New York convention's outcome had been flashed about the country.

The intimate friends, the acquaintances of the "I knew him when" class, and nearly everybody else interviewed on the subject, did their best to supply the picturesque details and striking anecdotes which make up a lively newspaper story. Nevertheless, the general result seems to have been summed up pretty well by Prof. S. T. Moreland, formerly President of Washington and Lee University, who was an instructor in physics when Mr. Davis was a student there.

"John W. Davis was simply a normal young man," said Professor Moreland, as quoted in a special dispatch to the New York *Times*. "He was not continually creating disturbances and providing thrills for his classmates, nor was he so abnormally studious that he stood out in his classes as a criterion for others."

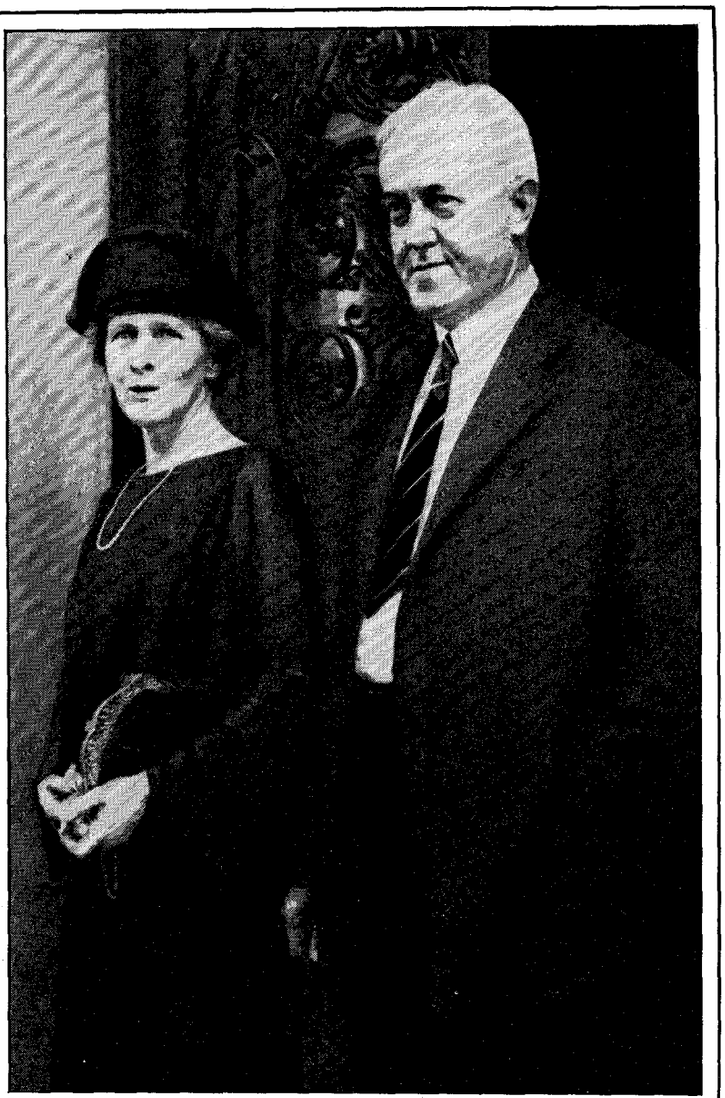
He has always been known as a "gentleman and a thinker," discovered another inquiring reporter. He has been too much the gentleman to indulge in the strenuous tactics and pyrotechnical language that have brought other notable presidential candidates into the public eye.

"He is simply another Coolidge," announces a less friendly critic in his own party. "You said it," replies an even less friendly critic, from the new and lively army of Senator La Follette. Mr. W. J. Bryan applied even severer characterizations in the course of a convention speech, which he may now wish to have forgotten, but at least he inspired Arthur Brisbane to announce, in his column of July 8:

"Instantly Davis's vote (in the convention) dropt away to practically nothing, and there it will stay. For, as Mr. Bryan said, you can't nominate the lawyer of J. Pierpont Morgan for President of the United States."

Concerning which the New York *Daily News*, becoming wise after the event, enthusiastically remarks: "Now, all together—har! har! har! har!"

All of this may be normal campaign persiflage, and Mr. Davis may be a "simply normal" sort of man, but it is rather abnormal, his friends point out, for a man to secure a Presidential nomination on a total campaign expenditure of less than $5,000. "Not in recent political history," declare the Davis campaigners, "has the nomination of a President been brought about with the expenditure of such a small amount of money as was that of Mr. Davis." Another abnormal thing about the candidate and his candidacy is the fact that, even two days after he had received the nomination for President, considerable search failed to reveal that he had an efficient publicity bureau in operation. Modern press agents and modern publicity methods presumably were not provided for in the $5,000 Davis campaign fund.



P. & A. photograph

THEY SECURED A GREAT BARGAIN IN PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS

Mr. and Mrs. Davi are shown here as they responded to congratulations on his good luck in the Democratic National Convention. The nomination cost only about $5,000 all told, said to be a record low price for the value received.

Both in the recent New York convention, and throughout most of his life, it appears, large and important plums have had a way of being handed to Mr. Davis, without much effort on his part. He has been too much of a gentleman, too dignified, to scramble for favors. "Few men in public life, who ascended the political ladder from State representative to his present nomination," remarks a biographer who devotes a page to him in the New York *Evening Post*, "have been further from the realms of partizan politics." The writer characterizes him as "a Jeffersonian Elihu Root," and specifies:

He has held half a dozen public offices, and the offices all have sought him, generally with his consent. His career is largely

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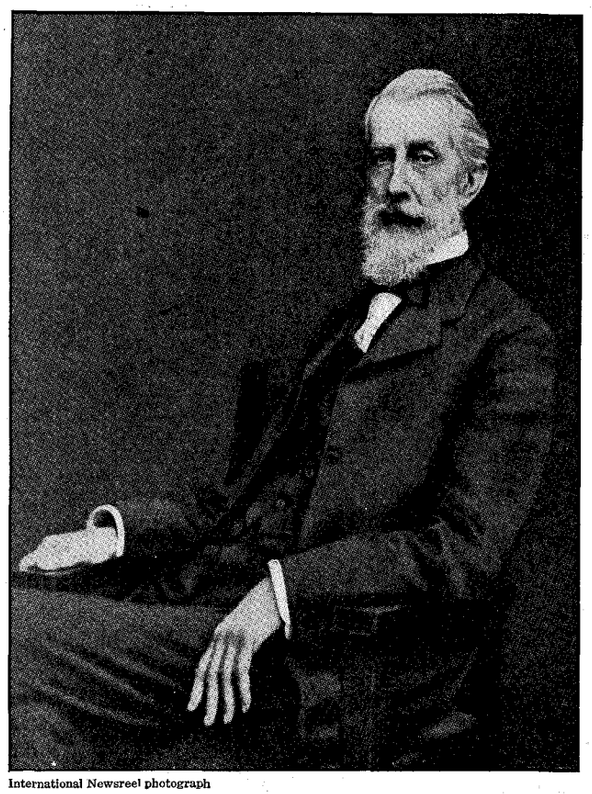
due to the approachableness that draws men to confide in and trust him.

Davis's career is a legal career with a political complexion. A good guide to it lies in the fact that he rarely has made a



International Newsreel photograph

PROMINENT FATHER OF A LEADING DEMOCRAT

John James Davis, for whom John W. Davis was named, was an influential member of the historic Constitutional Convention of 1861, and of the House of Representatives from 1872 to 1876.

speech lasting more than half an hour, including his analyses of complicated legal problems before the Supreme Court, his expositions for personal political support, and his arraignments of the Republican party.

Exactly half of Mr. Davis's fifty-one years have been spent in public offices, remarks the writer, but, nevertheless, he has never been classed as a politician. He comes from a section of the country where—

> A man must look sharp and quick to avoid tripping over economic, social and political lines; yet he has been somewhat of a bipartizan favorite with his home folks. He doesn't stumble.

It isn't his physical appearance only—he is a bit tall and a bit slight—but his record of accomplishments and his attitude toward life that give the impression of Davis that here is a man who has his head in the air and both feet solidly on the ground. Neither does he appear to have dug too deeply into the earth, but only to use it as a base for his nimble mobility; and when he moves the clouds that exist in the higher altitudes dissolve.

From all that has been learned of him in his public affairs, the appearance of Davis seems a perfect index to the inner man. His face is one of those open physiognomies, but suggestive more of a door than a window. "Come right in," he says without parting his lips. But you know you had better be very careful when you enter and not say "ain't" for "isn't." You feel that he would understand all right—but only too well.

His eyes are frank—large, wide open and steady; his jaw is long, protruding and resolute—too assertive for trifling; his mouth and nose are chiseled as Praxiteles might have molded them; his forehead is high, broad and bulging, but relieved by frank, arched eyebrows. The unusual length of his head, accentuated by his underslung jaw, gives him a commanding, formidable aspect.

Chief Justice Taft, recalls a friend of Mr. Davis's quoted in a special dispatch to the New York *World* from Charlottesville, Virginia, once announced his opinion that Mr. Davis was the best all-around lawyer who had ever appeared before him; and, continues the correspondent, "in the straw vote taken among the principal business men of the community by a local newspaper, a few weeks ago, Davis was put ahead of even Senator Glass." Going back to his West Virginia days, the *Evening Post* biographer writes:

> Davis was born in Clarksburg, West Virginia, home of the coal baron and also the coal-miner, on April 13, 1873, the son of John J. Davis, a Congressman, and Anna Kennedy Davis. His youth was that of the average small-town boy, and there was nothing in it of sufficient importance for the newspapers to chronicle.
>
> Then he went to Washington and Lee University. He was graduated with a bachelor's degree when he was nineteen, and two years later, after he received his master's, he was offered the presidency of the little institution, which he declined. He preferred to practise law and was admitted to the bar, but he could not entirely resist the call of his alma mater, and he returned as assistant professor of law for one year.
>
> In 1897 he and his father formed the law firm of Davis & Davis. His law practise at that time was of the average small-town lawyer—police-court cases and as counsel to labor unions and corporations. On one occasion during a strike he was counsel for "Mother" Jones, the widely known labor agitator, and Eugene V. Debs, who were charged with inciting to riot. He became the regular counsel for the National Window Glass Workers, a labor union, and afterward successfully defended them in the Supreme Court.
>
> In June, 1899, Mr. Davis married Miss Julia T. McDonald of Kentucky, who died the following August. In that year he was elected to the West Virginia House of Delegates, the lower division of the State Legislature, where he was immediately made chairman of the Judiciary Committee, a position usually reserved for a man experienced both in law and politics.

Chronicles hold that he was nominated while absent from his

P. & A. photograph

THE DAVIS HOME AT LOCUST VALLEY, LONG ISLAND

The nominee also has a comfortable residence at Clarksburg, West Virginia, but he has lived near New York City in recent years. He is often introduced as "Mr. Davis of West Virginia and New York."

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Of the Campbell's I adore!

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Heat contents of can in a saucepan and stir until smooth. Heat an equal quantity of milk or cream to the boiling point separately, and add to the soup *a little at a time, stirring constantly* to keep soup smooth. (Many use a Dover egg beater in preparing Cream of Pea). Serve immediately.

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home, and that he was supported largely by Republicans, his constituency being composed in the majority by voters of the political faith opposite to his. The following year he was a Democratic elector-at-large, an honorary preferment, and until 1904 he stuck to his knittin', going back into politics as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, which nominated Alton B. Parker.

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AS THE ENTERTAINER OF A GREAT COMEDIAN AND A GREAT YACHTSMAN

Mr, Davis, here shown with Sir Harry Lauder and Sir Thomas Lipton, was a popular host when Ambassador in London, which may be one reason that he came back to this country "broke."

Again he dropt from politics to pursue his own affairs and remained an obscure attorney until 1911, when he was elected to the Sixty-second Congress, the second Legislature of Taft's Administration. He was assigned to the Judiciary Committee and plodded along, gaining distinction by his work in committee rather than on the floor, where he made virtually no speeches. He was reelected to the Sixty-third Congress, the first of Wilson's Administrations, but was not destined to remain in the House.

His Congressional career was distinguished by his work on the Judiciary Committee, particularly for the Clayton Act, which exempted labor unions from the operation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, with whose authorship he has been credited. Also he was active in the proceedings resulting from the impeachment of Federal Judge Archibald. His candidacy in both his campaigns was supported by both the steel and mine corporations and by organized labor.

In the meantime he had, in 1912, married Ellen G. Bassel. He became the champion for women by assuming responsibility for the first equal suffrage platform ever introduced into West Virginia.

Wilson picked him as Solicitor-General, the second in command of the Department of Justice. He made a reputation for talking little and saying a great deal. His colleagues said of him, reports his biographer, that:

He didn't mind how long his opponents talked, and that in fact he gave them full leeway in the hope they would put the court to sleep, so he could wake the tribunal with a rapid-fire series of definitions.

Among his chief cases as Solicitor-General were the selective draft, child labor, and Adamson eight-hour laws. His argument in favor of the last, which established the eight-hour day for railway employees, was cited later as illustrations of his liberality of convictions and his intellectual strength. The selective draft case he, of course, won, but the child-labor law was held unconstitutional.

He also argued successfully four noted anti-trust suits against the Reading Railroad, the International Harvester Company, the United States Steel Corporation and the anthracite coal-mine operators. He handled the first income-tax cases, winning the so-called "5 per cent. discount customs" case and the first "corporation stock dividend" case.

He convinced the Supreme Court of the validity of the Federal Reserve Act in those sections in which it empowered member banks to act as trustees, and the so-called tank-car cases, which dealt with the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to order railroads to increase their tank-car equipment.

Davis continued to serve as Solicitor-General throughout the first year of America's participation in the World War, but in the second year President Wilson appointed him a member of a commission sent to Berne, Switzerland, to confer with German government representatives over the disposition and exchange of prisoners. The commission had scarcely organized when Walter Hines Page resigned as Ambassador to England and Davis was appointed to succeed him.

There is a story in Washington, that has never been denied, that Wilson and Lansing, then Secretary of State, were very much perplexed over a successor to Page, one of the most brilliantly successful of all the Ambassadors the United States had sent to the Court of St. James's. The President and Lansing were discussing the situation one day, so the story goes, in the presence of a confidential clerk of the State Department, who timidly suggested Davis for the post.

His appointment was received with surprize, some of the President's critics feeling that Davis, tho a potentially able man, had not sufficiently distinguished himself or been in the public eye long enough to receive such a responsible post at such an unprecedentedly critical time. He hurried back from Berne to consult with the President before taking the Ambassadorship, and did not present his credentials at No. 10 Downing Street until after hostilities had ceased, accompanying the Presidential peace party on its first trip across.

London looked upon Davis, we are told, "as a representative of the new diplomacy, then so widely headlined." During the

SOME TENETS OF THE DAVIS PHILOSOPHY

"One who would sacrifice his independence to gain the Presidency would certainly not hope to regain it after he had entered on that office."

"In the light of history let us learn to walk with humility that befits the great."

"Personal liberty is the doctrine of self-restraint."

"For no one can be truly free who does not live within the circle of his rights, or who is unwilling to concede to others all that he can justly claim for himself."

". . . in the meantime any compromise with the Bolsheviki creed is but a league with death."

"The foundation of the right of property is a man's right in himself. The loss of this right is slavery."

"Human rights and rights of property are not different or antagonistic —they are but parts of one great whole."

"One may be a very good American and still believe that all wisdom will not die with us and that other nations possess many virtues which we not only do not monopolize, but which we can well afford to imitate."

"One may be a very good American without insisting that none but American flags shall be carried in patriotic parades."

"Even the pastime of twisting the lion's tail is not the final and ultimate test of devotion to American institutions."

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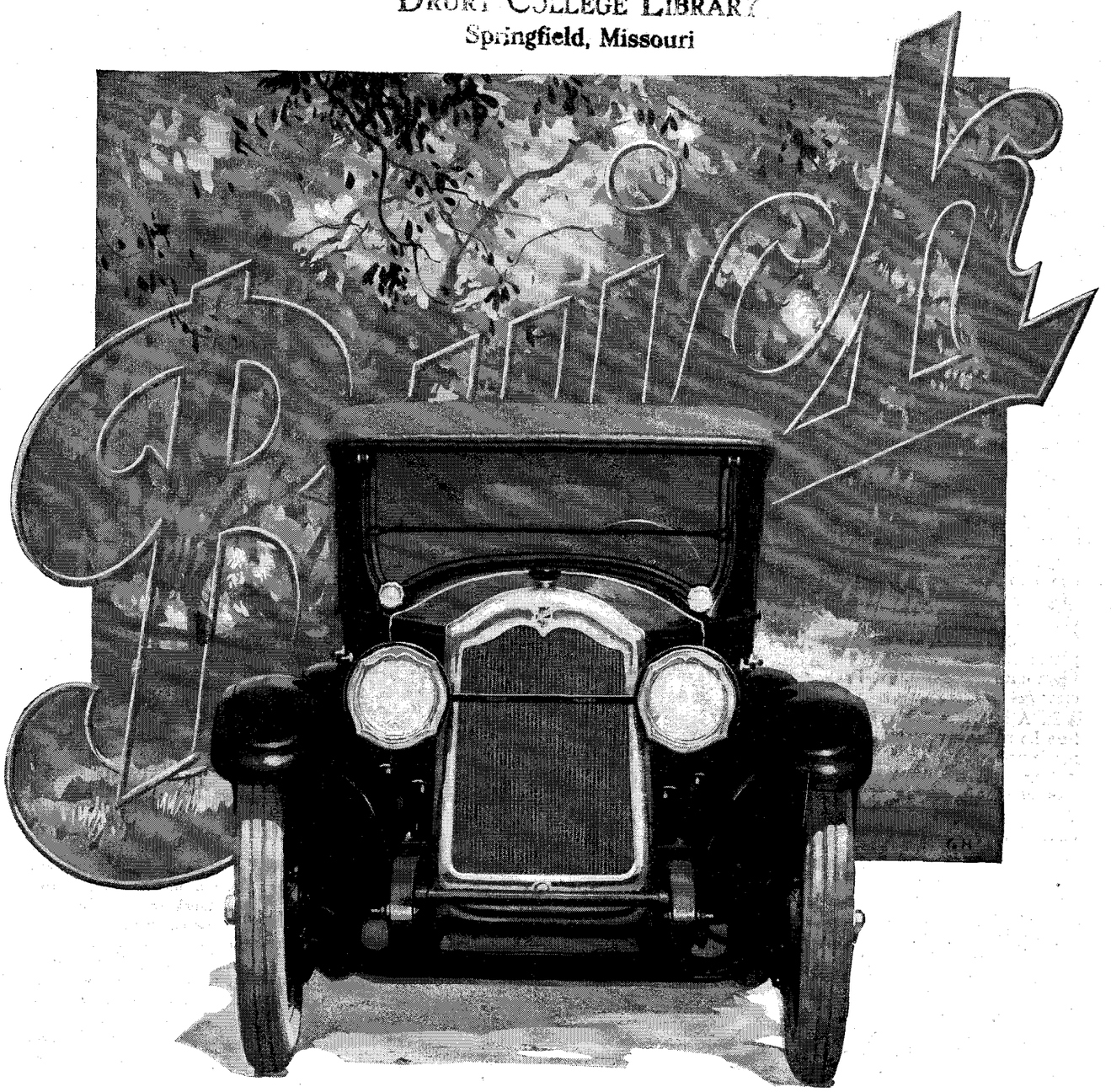

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three years that Davis occupied his post, during the tense period of peace negotiations and afterward, the American Ambassador is credited with winning the respect and admiration of the British Government to an unusual degree. The London *Times*, with more prophetic insight than might have appeared at the time, remarked, on his departure, that:

"Englishmen love him because his head is right and his heart is right, and because in a world overfull of folly and uncharity he stands out as a consistent, witty, charming pleader for sanity and good-will among men. It is of such stuff that Presidents should be made."

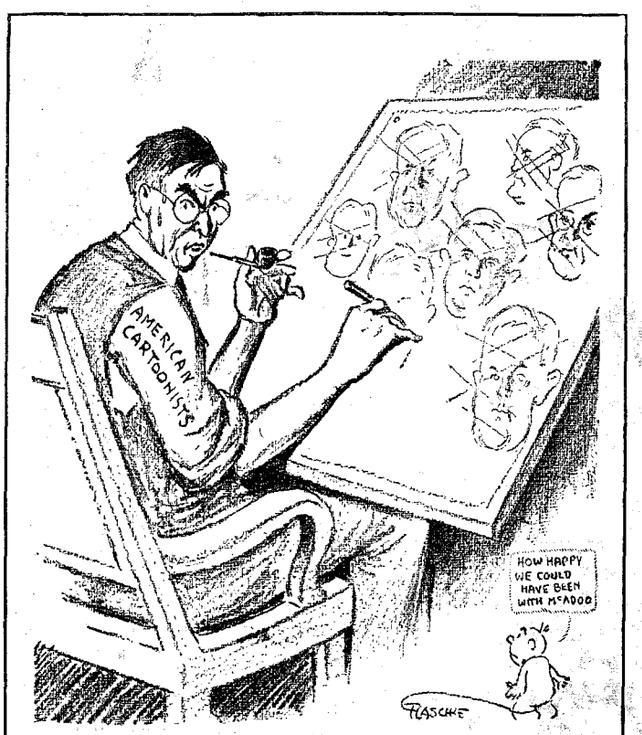
The London *Morning Post*, the best diplomatically informed newspaper in Europe, said of him during his tenure: "There is none, perhaps, whose counsel is more eagerly sought or whose word commands more attention."

When he relinquished his post in 1921 with the advent of President Harding's Republican Administration, he delivered a farewell address to the Pilgrims' Society in which he pleaded for continued Anglo-American cooperation.

"Britain and America are big ships," he said on that occasion. "In their maneuvers they must ever take account of one another's proximity and they must occasionally expect to get one another's wash. But God pity the steersman who precipitates a collision between them once the passengers and crew get their hands on him."

In April, 1921, shortly before he retired from his diplomatic post, he was besieged by Acting Lord Mayor O'Neil of Dublin and High Sheriff McWalter to intervene in behalf of the hunger strikers dying in Mount Joy Prison, but he declined, saying his powers did not extend "to any representations except on behalf of the citizens of the United States."

He later pointed out that he was not prejudiced against the Irish, his mother, Anna Kennedy, being a Celt. "I have Irish blood in my own veins," he said.



THE BEST POSSIBLE CHOICE—BUT HE WON'T GET THE CARTOONIST'S VOTE

—Plaschke in the Louisville *Times*.

Davis was introduced as a Presidential candidate at the 1920 Democratic Convention in San Francisco, and "was gaining strength when, on the thirty-eighth ballot," says his biographer, "Palmer suddenly withdrew and Cox was nominated." Davis came to the United States during the campaign, and worked in behalf of Cox and Roosevelt, "emphasizing his view of the necessity of the United States joining the League of Nations." Upon his return to England to close his affairs, continues his biographer:

He was widely mentioned as the American to be chosen to sit on the Court of International Justice at The Hague, and it was reported that President Harding considered him for an appointment to the Supreme Court.

The American newspaper correspondents in London presented him with a set of pipes upon his departure, and he was made an Honorary Bencher of the Middle Temple by the legal profession of England.

His first address upon his return was before the New York State Bar Association, he having joined the firm of Stetson, Jennings & Russell of 15 Broad Street, the firm of which Grover Cleveland was a member when he was elected President of the United States. The head of the firm, Francis Lynde Stetson, personal counsel to J. P. Morgan, invited him to participate in its general work because of the death of Frederick B. Hennings, and the name of Davis was added to the "shingle."

The firm represents many big corporations, both banking and industrial, and it was because of his connection with it that many political seers have argued against his availability as a political candidate.

In his first address at home he advocated American entrance into the World Court, declaring that from his experience abroad he knew that "discussions of the foreign relations of the United States have not only cut to the quick in the last three years, but they have also touched many on the raw."

"Soon or late," he told his colleagues, "passion and partizanship must end their sway, and realism—the only realism that is lasting, realism inspired by great ideals and lofty purposes; realism resting not alone on finite reason but also on faith—must come into its own.

"When the hour of calm reflection strikes, who will deny that the place of America is by the side of the Permanent Court of International Justice, to which by example and precept she has been so great a contributor? Will not sentiment, reason and self-interest then show the way to her full participation and support?"

It is recalled that, in his legal capacity, he has served not only great corporations—which he particularly needed to do, in recent years, since he returned from his Ambassadorship in England practically "broke," but also Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist and pacifist; "Mother" Jones, the unionist organizer; and numerous labor unions. The letter which he wrote to one of his friends when it was suggested to him that he might have a better chance to be nominated if he gave up his Morgan connections, is credited with having played a considerable part in his nomination. He declined to give up his corporation business. His letter concluded:

"I have been called upon to serve a great many different kinds of men—some of them good, some of them indifferently good, and others over whose character we will drop the veil of charity. Indeed, some of my clients, thanks perhaps to their failure to secure a better lawyer, have become the involuntary guests for fixt terms of the nation and the State.

"Since the law, however, is a profession and not a trade, I conceive it to be the duty of the lawyer, just as it is the duty of the priest or the surgeon, to serve those who call upon him, unless, indeed, there is some insuperable obstacle in the way.

"No one in all this list of clients has ever controlled, or fancies that he could control, my personal or my political conscience. I am vain enough to imagine no one ever will.

"The only limitation upon a right-thinking lawyer's independence is in the duty he owes to his clients, once elected, to serve them without the slightest thought of the effect such a service may have upon their own personal or political fortunes. Any lawyer who surrenders this independence or shades this duty by trimming his professional course to fit the gusts of public opinion, in my judgment not only dishonors himself but degrades the profession of which he should be proud to belong.

"What is life worth, after all, if one has no philosophy of his own to live it by? If one surrenders this to win an office, what will he live by after the office is won? Tell me that!"

The New York *Times* concludes a long biography of the candidate with this summary:

Mr. Davis is a trustee of the Carnegie Endowment Fund for International Peace, a member of the American Society of International Law, and belongs to the Metropolitan, University, Chevy Chase, Lawyers' and National Press Clubs of Washington, and the Century, University, Recess and Piping Rock Country Clubs of New York. He is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities, and is a thirty-second-degree Mason.

He received an honor seldom given to Americans when he was made Honorary Bencher of the Middle Temple, London.

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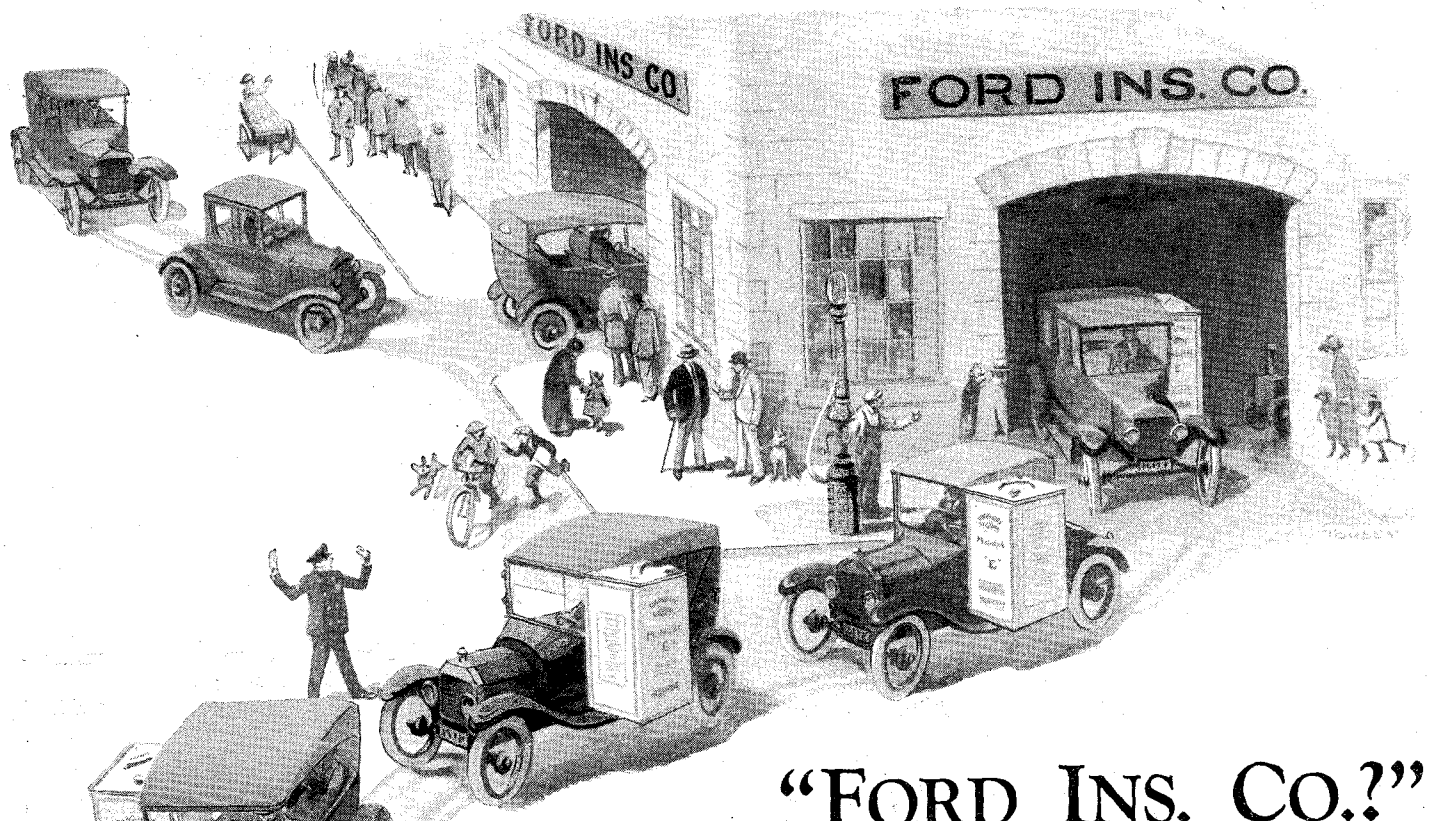

"FORD INS. CO.?"

Life Insurance man reports on Ford engine No. 1236200

A RECENT letter comes from a life insurance man in Pompton Plains, N. J. He writes in part:

> "I have a Ford touring car purchased in April, 1916, motor number 1236200. I have always used Mobiloil 'E' in this engine and wish to call your attention to the following facts:
>
> "This car has been driven 45,000 miles.
>
> "The valves have never been ground.
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> "The bearings have never been adjusted.
>
> "No piston rings have ever been replaced."

Real Life Insurance for Ford engines consists of the use of Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" exclusively. The premiums are lower—for "E" gives decidedly greater mileage and freedom from operating troubles. The dividends are higher—as plainly shown in the letter which has been quoted.

A 5-gallon can of Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" will introduce you to new economy and new smoothness of operation.

Drain off the old oil while the engine is warm. Do not use kerosene to cleanse the engine. Some of it is sure to remain in the splash troughs and thin out the new oil.

For the differential of your Ford car use Gargoyle Mobiloil "CC" or Mobilubricant as specified by the Chart of Recommendations.

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For Your Home Garage:
The 5-gallon can or 15-, 30-, or 55-gallon steel drum of Mobiloil provides an ideal supply of lubricating oil.

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The new sealed 1-quart can is ideal while touring. Carry two or three under the seat. Now on sale in many states; prices 35c or 3 for $1.00.

Domestic Branches: New York (*Main Office*), Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Rochester, Dallas, Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Des Moines, Kansas City, Mo., Oklahoma City, Peoria, Springfield, Mass., Albany, Portland, Me., New Haven

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LONDON ALL WORKED UP OVER AN AMERICAN RODEO

COWBOYS, cowhorses, cowgirls, and wild steers from our Western plains went to London to show their wares, and London is somewhat shocked, as well as stimulated. The British public, it seems, took the side of the steer, when one of the first steer-roping contests crippled an animal so badly that he had to be killed. "This American sport is as bad as Spanish bull-fighting," protested several London editors, and it is recorded that the "violent dragging of animals along the ground caused great and spontaneous protests" from the spectators. Henry W. Nevinson, a painter of international reputation, announces in the Manchester *Guardian* that the rodeo is "not a show for a sportsmanlike people," and the editor of the same paper mentions that "the expression of the public's disgust at its first sign of steer-roping has put an end to the public exposition of this feature of the cowboys' performances." America and American ideas of sport come in for considerable criticism in this connection, even tho some writers remember the fact that large and well-advertised rodeos are held every year in Canada and Australia. On the other hand, such critics as Arthur Mills of *The Bystander*, and the writer who signs himself "Evoe" in *Punch*, decide that the rodeo is "a healthy spectacle," and that "young England can never be worse for seeing it." "Evoe," while taking exception to some of the liveliest criticism of the show, admits to mixed feelings. He testifies:

WHY DOESN'T SOMEBODY GIVE A THOUGHT TO THE POOR COWBOY?

—The Glasgow (Scotland) *Herald.*

I did not go to the Stadium on the opening day of the rodeo with any ax to grind. I had no previous convictions about steer-roping. I was only an ordinary spectator, driven blindly into one of the Stadium corrals. But I may say at once that I felt sorry for the steers. Let me, however, make myself perfectly plain. I felt equally sorry for the steers when they were being thrown by a lasso, dragged along the ground and hog-tied, and when they were jumped upon by a cowboy at the gallop, caught by the horns and wrestled with till their heads were turned so far over that they tumbled on their backs.

It is all very well to tell me that steer-roping, which has been cut out of the rodeo program, is unnecessary cruelty and that steer-wrestling, which remains in the program, is a fine manly pastime with more danger for the cowboy than for the beast. But what I want to find out is, does the steer know about this? Has it ever been told? I am always sorry for steers—when I have time to think about them. Their life from the cradle to the grave, among carnivorous peoples, seems to be one long round of unpleasantness.

All the same I eat beef; and vegetarians squash flies. There are no logical humanitarians except in the East.

Anything more beautiful than the riders' seats, anything more charming than the parade of ponies of all colors, shapes and actions, at the Wembley Stadium, I have seldom seen. I thought that I had seen spotted and piebald ponies before, but I now find that one lives and learns. Some of the ponies at the Wembley Stadium look as if they had been in a comic film and had custard pies flung all over them; and when a gentleman in an orange jersey with a black stripe round leaves his saddle in mid gallop, crawls round under his pony's barrel and comes up again into the saddle on the other side, one begins to wonder seriously whether it will be worth while going to see a cowboy film again.

Nor did I ever on the film see a man riding on a buck-jumping steer. It has to be seen to be believed. There is a faint suspicion of duty about some of the bucking broncos, but nothing but sheer *elan* and devilish abandon about the jumping steers.

In the meanwhile, and notwithstanding, the rodeo has conquered, and the cowboys and cowgirls from the plains of the United States and Canada "have become the idols of the British populace," reports John L. Balderston, London staff correspondent of the New York *World*. Baseball was a frost, but the American cowboy is a success. Mr. Balderston testifies that, remarkable as is the show provided:

The most interesting thing to me is the crowd. I have seen many British crowds at many kinds of shows, and it is almost impossible to believe oneself just outside of London as 90,000 or 100,000 English men and women, for the first time in their lives, really let themselves go. The shouting, waving of hats, ear-splitting yells of applause, occasional groans and catcalls of disapproval, these things are what one expects at bull-fights or World's Series, but never at any sporting event within these islands. The crowd has already its favorites, who receive ovations that would please a champion bull-fighter when they prance across the turf.

Exciting as are the other stunts provided, there can be no question that steer-wrestling has produced the greatest sensation. Here is one typical incident I saw yesterday afternoon. At one end of the amphitheater timbered stalls have been built, about thirty yards behind the football goal line. A bar dropt, a wooden door swung back and out dashed a wild steer, and a rider on horseback. The steer, legging it at race-horse speed straight up the middle of the field, had covered exactly 100 yards—I could measure the distance by the lines on the football field—before the horse drew abreast and the rider, Bert Mattox, threw himself from the horse on the steer's neck.

The impact of the man threw the steer off his balance and,

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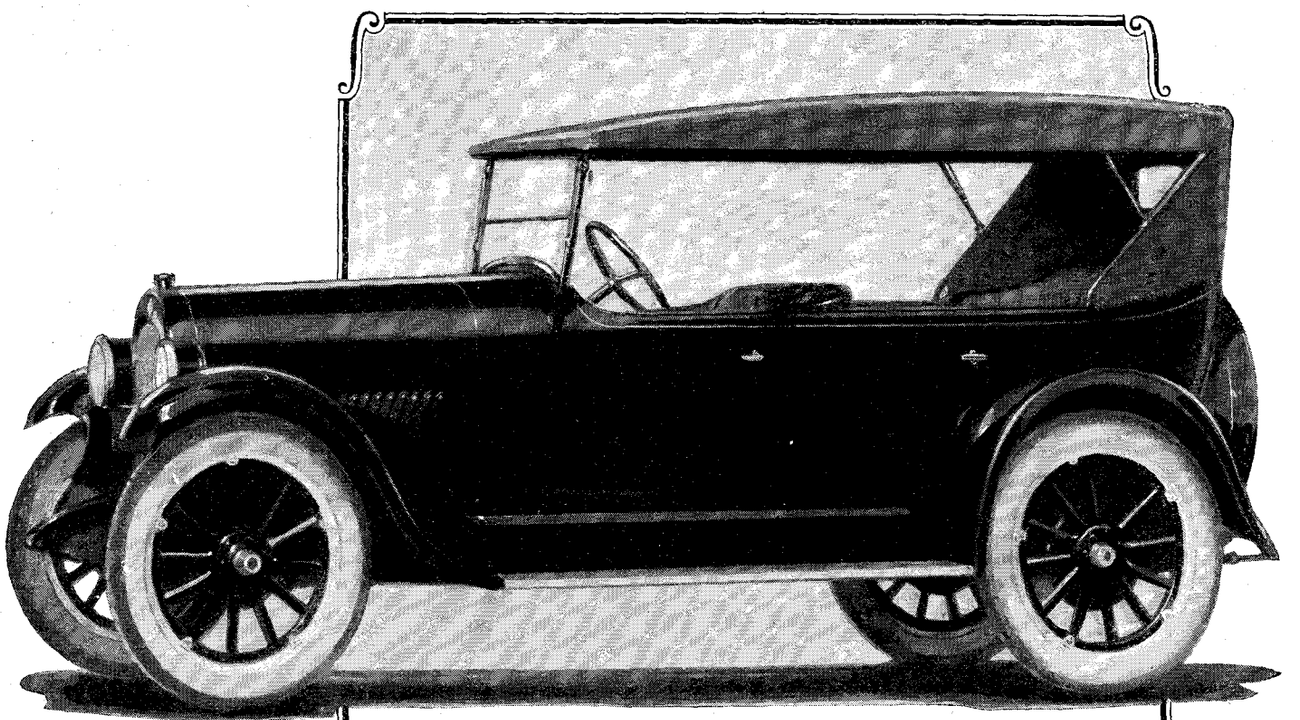

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Trunk Rails (set of four)	6.80
Sport Tire Carrier	7.50
Trunk Platform	7.00
Enameled Steel Trunk	25.00
Windshield Wings (pair)	17.00
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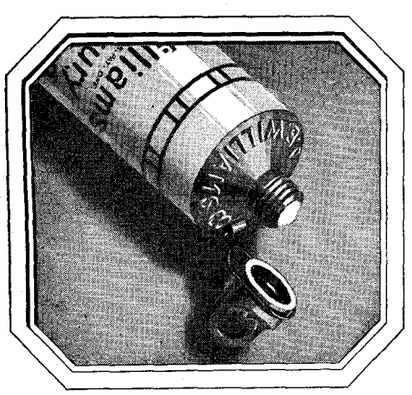


WE'VE scored again! *Aqua Velva* is the new product—a *scientific* preparation for use after shaving. For free trial bottle, write Dept. 27.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

with Mattox clinging to the animal's horns literally for his life, the steer turned a complete somersault and man and steer lay knocked out on the ground. The steer recovered first, got up, staggered groggily and then was driven off into a chute at the other end of the arena.

The man lay still; stretcher-bearers dashed out; he was able to walk off a little later, with one arm hanging limp, and evidently more shaken up than his antagonist. Steer-wrestling time is counted from the moment the steer leaves his box until he is thrown off his feet by the cowboy and held down. This particular stunt performance took eleven seconds, from the time the steer was released until he was caught, and thrown on his back, knocked out, 100 yards away. That "act" was the most spectacular thing I have ever seen done, as "sport," anywhere in the world.

Of course, that particular "stunt" was not on the program, but things like it happen every day. The steer's somersault was an accident, a thing that might easily have broken the steer's neck, or, much more probably, killed the man.

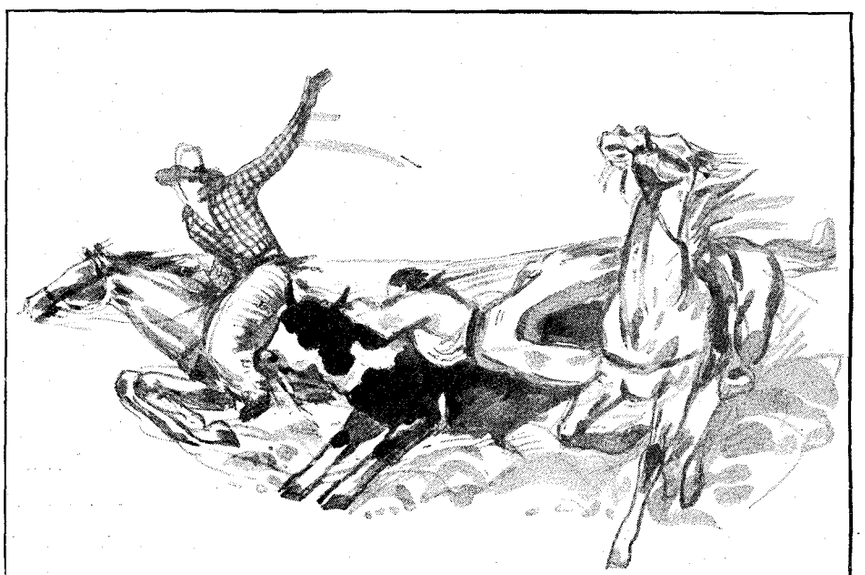
The cowboys and cowgirls in this show are competing for large cash prizes, but they are otherwise unpaid. This amateur feature adds to the appeal. Unless, during the remaining 110 days of the rodeo, there are fatalities that cause the prohibition of such spectacles, I think a permanent new amusement for the world's largest capital has been discovered.

There is so much money in the rodeo—seats range from 50 cents to $3, and the arena can seat 116,000—that it seems certain this year's performances will be repeated and still larger prizes offered. I can evisage, in consequence, a coming race of plutocratic cowboys whose earnings, as a result of their prowess in sticking on wild horses, throwing the lasso and wrestling with the steer, will rival those of Hollywood, and far eclipse the emoluments of such worthies as Babe Ruth.

The amazing thing is that it has been left for London, not New York, to discover the fascination of contests between men and animals, not bloody and brutal as in antiquity or Spain to-day, but with all the odds against the man.

As for the animal having an even chance, retort a good many British critics, that is plain nonsense. In addition, says Mr. Nevinson, the performances showed "cruelty unworthy of our race." He adds:

Some one near me said that men who showed such skill and courage should be allowed to do as they pleased. I do not deny the skill and courage, but gladiators showed both, and so do bull-fighters. Yet we do not allow gladiatorial shows or bull-fights in our country. Except after witnessing the first shock to a tript-up steer the crowd applauded, and the more cruel the performance the louder seemed the applause. But crowds are not the test. Partly they applauded the skill. Partly they knew little of animals or had small imagination of their suffering. And in every crowd there is a vein of cruelty, latent in most individuals but cropping out in the mass.



From a sketch in *The Bystander* (London)

EQUALING THE DEADLY SPORTS OF THE ROMAN ARENA

Not since men and wild beasts fought before the Cæsars, several English writers announce, have such sights been seen as at the American rodeo in Wembley.

England isn't going to suffer because of the rodeo show, retorts Arthur Mills in *The Bystander;* and, he goes on:

When I hear middle-aged theater-going England "hum and ha" upon the matter I feel a trifle tired. Young England won't come to any more harm in the Wembley Stadium than in the front row of the stalls. I have yet to learn why it should be less edifying to watch the antics of broncos than the contents of silk stockings or the intricate handling of a lasso than a dramatist's exposition of a three-cornered love affair.

All the same there is an aspect of the rodeo which even its warmest adherents may not quite have grasped. That is the personal factor—the quality of the men who are putting up the show: Tex Austin, Tom Hickman, Tommy Kirnan, or any one of the 200 odd competitors. They are something new to London, and we, who see them only at a distance from our seats, may not quite appreciate their quality. Great, big, slow-speaking fellows from the

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open plains, with skins of leather and bones of steel, they are every schoolboy's film hero come to life, with this difference: there is no faking the stunts they do. Long before they came to Wembley they learned in Medicine Hat and New Mexico to fall hard and get up grinning.

During the whole two-hour display scarcely a minute passes that does not furnish in some corner of the arena or another a "try out" of a man. Many of these escape notice. One such, which I saw, I will quote. It was during the bronco riding contests. Ed Perrin, Bob Askin, Nowata Slim, Powder River Thompson, and others of their ilk had had their turn. Fellows tough as their saddles and accustomed since boyhood to sit a horse at any angle, they had for the most part stuck the grueling two minutes which the conditions of the contest prescribe. Then the loud speaker announced that a Mr. Dillon of Epsom had entered for the amateur event. An interval elapsed during which I imagine Mr. Dillon was taking a pretty good look at Skyrocket. or whatever particular horse he'd drawn. And may be the bronco took a look at him. Then the chute opened, a tornado appeared and in somewhere under one second broke into two parts. The bronco went toward the farther exit and Mr. Dillon of Epsom toward the sky—and fell—well, it was a pretty nasty fall to see. They picked the amateur up and carried him away, and I was thankful to hear afterwards that he was all right. For tho the little drama passed for the most part unnoticed, any one who saw it, and who had in them sufficient affection for fox-hunting to set a show jumper at a fly fence, will agree with me that Mr. Dillon of Epsom is a very brave man.

At times, as I watched the rodeo, my mind carried me back to other lands—to the tangled underwoods of Matto Crosso, and a steer of wilful ways. I can see again mine host, late of Texas, in his shirt-sleeves, braces, and khaki slacks galloping after that steer as regardless of armadillo holes, overhanging branches, and a hundred pitfalls as if he was in Rotten Row. Or a morning's horse-taming in Entre Rios and a cowboy shaken to the back teeth by a crashing fall waiting his turn to ride another horse, for such is the custom in those parts, if a man is thrown.

Another London critic, Charles Mortimer, writing in *The Nation and The Athenæum*, goes back to Roman times for a comparison. "Perhaps men must love games to build empires," he speculates, and continues:

Since the Romans left, no exhibition of skill, courage, and strength so spectacular as the rodeo can have been put before the London public. These cowboys and girls appear beings apart, without fear, and indestructible. That may be, let them run what risks they please, some say, but what of the animals? I was not present on the first day of the rodeo before the public lassoing of the steers was stopt. I imagine it would be for some people as painful a sight as the Grand National. Those who would put down all hunting, shooting, and fishing may logically object even to the wrestling with steers and riding of vicious horses which are still to be seen. For these beasts would presumably prefer to be left to themselves. But nothing against the rodeo need be said, I think, by those who are prepared to eat grouse or salmon. I do not believe that one spectator in twenty thousand could derive pleasure

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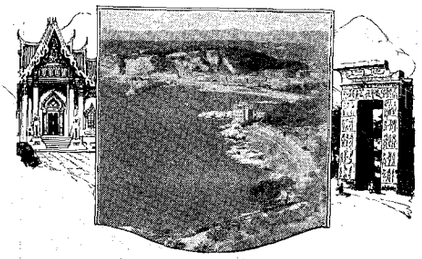

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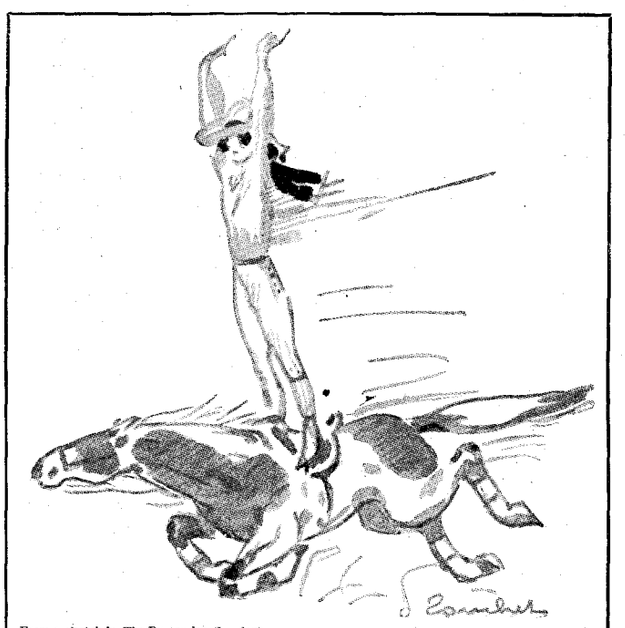
PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

from any discomfort felt by the beasts in the rodeo as I saw it. Drop the notion that a sport is innocent if it is English, and cruel if it is not, and take the rodeo on its merits as a spectacle. They are prodigious.,

To amateurs of the circus, trick-riding and the precise use of the lasso will not be new, tho the size of the Wembley arena enables the horses to gallop, so that a new grade of excellence in these feats is attained. The riding of untamable horses is, *I think*, a sport unknown to Europe. Leaping, swerving, plunging, curving, in their demonic energy, these outlaws are the steeds of Delacroix's romantic imagination; and when the riders remain in the saddle, men and girls alike, waving their hats in circles all the while (the use of only one hand upon the reins is permitted), it seems that the centaurs have emerged from their retreat. The steers, when ridden, buck no less actively than the horses, and it is surprizing to see at what a pace they can move. These turns, or rather competitions, are brilliant enough, but in retrospect they pale. For after them comes the steer-wrestling.



From a sketch in *The Bystander* (London)

BETTER THAN A MOVIE FILM

London, from lowest to highest, has gone quite wild over "cowboy stuff," according to recent reports. "We are shown feats that we would never have believed possible," announces an English writer.

A bull-fight is more dangerous, and in some respects more beautiful, but not so delightful and hardly so astonishing. One misses at Wembley the confined space of the bull-ring, the fanatical excitement of the tightly packed crowd, the gaiety of the fighters' costumes, of the caparisoned mules, and of the flowered shawls thrown by fine ladies over the fronts of their boxes; the Andalusian sky, too, and the straight Giralda rising above the *plaza* on its sunny side where the poorer spectators have their seats. The exquisite movements of the *toreros*, stylized by the tradition of centuries, the pose of the *banderilleros* on tiptoe with their hands above their heads, and their lightning pirouettes as the bull charges past, the gaudy waving of red and purple cloaks, and, at the end, the loneliness of the *espada*, facing with only a thin rapier in his hand the heavy-shouldered bull—all this is absent. But so, too, are the gored horses.

At the rodeo, a gate at one end of the Stadium opens, and as the steer leaps out of the *toril*, music sounds, quite in the Spanish manner. Down the arena, faster and faster, rushes the steer. The cowboy overtakes it, and, riding by its side at full gallop, leaps suddenly upon its horns. Then he slides down its neck, and, holding still to its horns, sets feet to ground, and in an oblique position, like the cowcatcher on a locomotive, is pushed along in front of it still at great speed for fifty yards or so, until the steer is pulled up by this unyielding human brake. Had I not seen this, I would not have believed it possible. Next he slips beneath the beast's head, catches one horn between his thighs, and, grasping the other with both hands, turns it till the steer is forced to fall upon the ground; its neck is weaker than the man's wrists. The *umpire's* flag falls, the cowboy looses his hold, and the steer rises and trots off, nor ever thinks to attack its conqueror now lying at its mercy on the ground. The cowboy who gets the steer down in the shortest time wins the competition, but after seeing man and beast locked together in wrestle sometimes for minutes on end, you feel that such endurance equally deserves the prize. No, a bull-fight may be more beautiful; it is not more exciting.

The rodeo ends with a wild horse race. A dozen cowboys enter the arena, saddle and mount the broncos. The first to ride one past a line in the middle wins. Some are thrown at once; there is utter confusion; and luck alone, it seems, determines which horse goes in the right direction. By now the night sky is a deep blue, the moon above the colossal tiers is pallid beside the lamps which illuminate the arena, and seen from above in silhouette at intervals against the oval space of acid-green grass, the horses, bucking till head meets tail between their feet, describe unimaginable arabesques.

As I watched my fellow-Cockneys limply strap-hanging on the way back to bed, the cowboys and girls appeared the children of some superhuman stock, steel bones and rubber flesh, thighs like pincers, eyes infallible, and courage beyond my understanding. Such nerve comes from lack of imagination? Who knows: but I think Zeus must have tricked the American Alcmenas by taking on the semblance of their farmer husbands, and visited in a shower of dollars the Danaës of the Western plains. For only from his Olympian loins could have sprung these rivals to Heracles, to Perseus, and to Bellerophon.

As for the humanitarian aspect of the matter says the editor of *The New Statesman*:

I should not like to accuse cowboys of

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cruelty while I believe that at every hen-market in England the packing of fowls causes far greater torments to animals than steer-wrestling.

OUR "WILD WEST" AS A LITERARY FIELD

THE American "Wild West" will produce the next new literature, even tho the critics have deliberately ignored it, states Clemence Dane, the British novelist and author of "A Bill of Divorcement," in the July *International Book Review*.

"It is easy to sneer at these Wild West writers," she writes, "but I am not sure that their stuff isn't in some sense literature already. They have, at any rate, some of the qualities that belong to the best literature. To begin with, they are amazingly direct. They take up their pen and tell the story just as it flashed fresh-minted from their imagination.

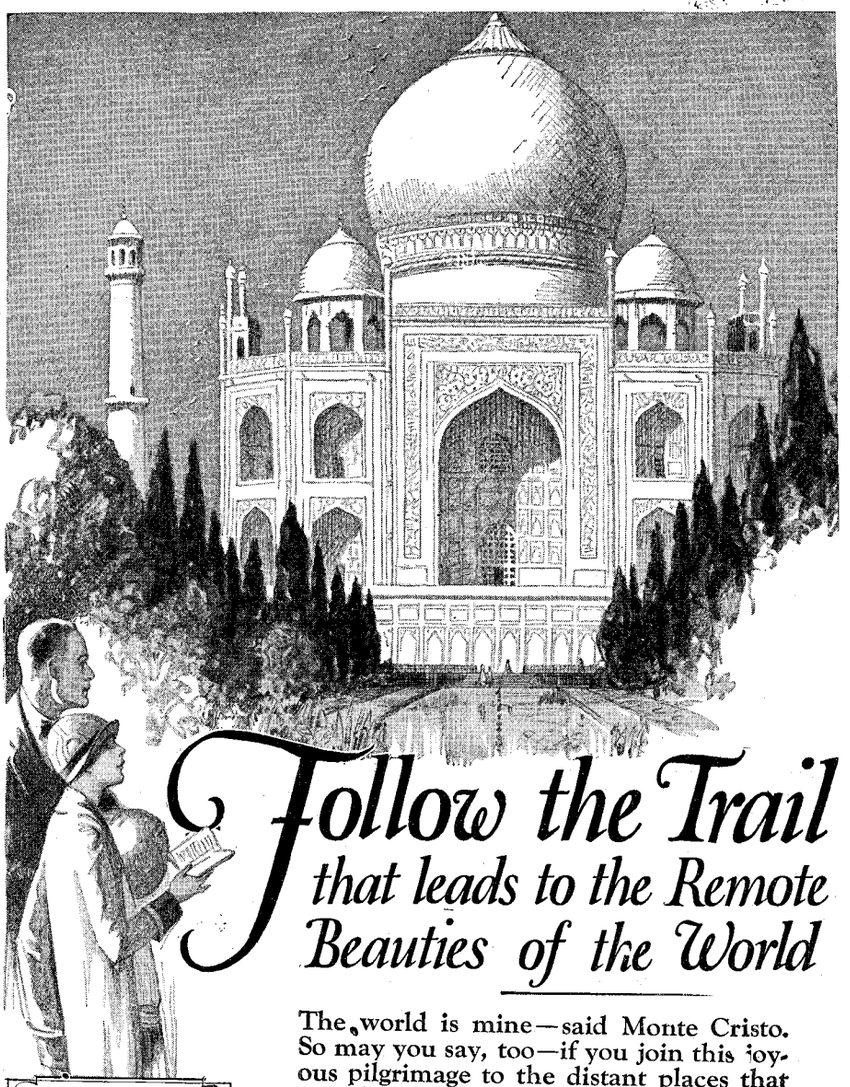
"They begin at the beginning, go on until they get to the end, and then they stop. Their language is distinctly unusual; they, so to speak, 'slang along' in the first words that come handy; they are not writing, they are telling a story, a story of Homeric 'he-men' who ride, shoot, wrestle, and die in every conceivable fashion against a background of rustlers, cattle-kings, Canadian trappers, farmers, gamblers, and bootleggers.

"These Wild West, earth-to-earth tales are quite obviously based in intention on real happenings of to-day, yesterday, and the day before, retold at second or third hand and beglamoured by the sort of primitive romance that appeals to the average man. The hero wins out because he is big and strong. The villain loses because he is strong and bad. The women are shadows, rewards of valor, no more, and are generally drawn with tip-toe attempts at 'refined' writing.

"Regarded as literature, it is as negligible and awe-inspiring as a new-born child. It is not literature, but it is the seed of a literature to be.

"They can afford to do without the critics, these tellers of tales, for they are engaged in the game that Shakespeare engaged in, that Boccaccio and Chaucer engaged in, and that Homer himself engaged in—the good old game of giving the public, not the intellectual but the ordinary every-day public, what it wants, what it always has wanted and always will want—action, excitement, a little love, a pepper of passion, all placid not as your realist insists on pacing them, in the drab street we live in, but just far enough away for distance to lend enchantment, at the foot of the rainbow, in fact!

"These stories will die; but the legend of their stories will survive until some youngster arises, bred on Bret Harte and Mark Twain, on the fragments of their stories that have filtered down to him, and weave them into such a Saga as the world has never dreamed."



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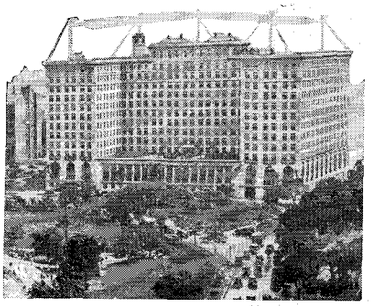

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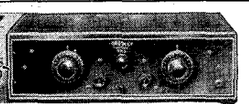

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

DEATH AND HEROISM IN LORAIN, OHIO

THE tornado that roared through the little Ohio city of Lorain early in July left "the stricken people bleeding and groggy, but unconquered," reports a newspaper correspondent, who visited the place a week after the catastrophe. The details of the storm, which killed sixty-seven people outright, wounded 200 others, and wrecked half the buildings in the city, were telegraphed about the country at the time, but the "spirit of unconquerableness" with which the townsmen rallied after their disaster, the stories of individual suffering and heroism, were left for a later visitor to relate. He heard, says the correspondent, James Robbins, writing from Lorain to the New York *World*, that in one instance:

A tireless man dug into the ruins of a building. Hour after hour passed. Relief workers assisting him tired and were replaced by fresh men. But the man worked on. Following the removal of an immense heap of mortar and crumbled cement, the search ended. The man dropt to his knees beside a crumpled body, then fell in a merciful faint.

Other incidents, full of pathos, are described. Mr. Robbins tells of the proprietor of a seed store, on the main street of the city. On the day of the storm:

This man left his wife alone in the store a few minutes while he made a hurried trip to his warehouse, a few blocks distant.

"The storm came while I was away," as he told the story.

"Terrified for her safety, I hurried back as fast as I could—and found this—"

He indicated the razed building.

"I found a man—I don't know who he was—in the doorway. I lifted a timber from him and asked him where my wife was when the building collapsed.

"I knew he understood me, but he couldn't answer.

"'Tell me this,' I pleaded. 'Tell me if my wife was out of the building.'

"He shook his head weakly.

"'Was she farther back in the building?' I asked.

"He nodded his head—and died.

"I haven't left here since then. I knew my wife—my Gertrude—was buried in there somewhere."

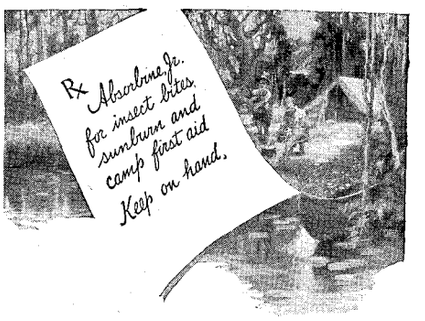
He sat down upon what once was the sill of the show-window and buried his face in his hands.

One man was crusht between two freight cars when one was blown against another on a siding.

A watchman took refuge under a desk. The whole building, a two-story affair, came down on him. He was dug out.

All but two trees in a small green park were uprooted. A statue of Venus is standing there. Many persons were saved by being caught in pockets formed in falling houses by interlacing timbers.

The wind played fantastic pranks with the possessions of the stricken population. High upon a branch of a tree swayed a bolt of Georgette crêpe partly within its



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wrapper. A pink evening gown hung across the limb of a tree, and a fine Persian rug was draped across a sewer pipe.

Not a splinter of furniture, not a shred of clothing remained in the home of Mrs. Charles Newsome after the tornado had roared through the house.

Her children were scratched and bruised and one little daughter had a deep cut in her leg, but Mrs. Newsome was smiling bravely.

"Don't pity me," she advised. "Every one of us is here and not a bone broken. I think I am the luckiest woman on earth.

"We were just starting out for the bathing-beach when I saw the storm coming. So I ordered the youngsters back in the house. When the windows blew in and the furniture started to go, I gathered the children around me in the basement. But the basement started to fill with water, so I had to come up-stairs again.

"But thank God, all my babies were spared."

Mrs. Jack Stewart was stalled in an automobile just before the wind broke. A tree crashed across her path and she leapt from the car.

"All of a sudden I felt just like a giant hand was scrubbing my face with mud," she said. "Then I was hurled to the ground and I slid without any power to stop myself across the roadway. As I got to the other side, I grabbed at the steps of a porch and the porch and house were snatched from my grasp."

"It seemed as tho the sky and earth touched," said Mrs. C. C. Smith. "I looked out and in the sky there seemed to be a streak of white about a foot wide; it was swirling in a circle and the rest of the sky was a terrible blue-black. I screamed to the girls to run down-stairs and said: 'My God, something terrible is going to happen. Run for your lives!' By the time we reached the first floor the roof and upper stories of the building were swept away and there was a horrible sound of splintering and crashing in the air."

Dozens of houses were rearranged to suit the whims of the tornado. One man, asleep in bed, was awakened by what appeared to him to be an earthquake. He looked out on the street and saw his neighbor's house moving off. He jumped out of a second-story window and clung to a hitching post in his pajamas.

A swath was cut through the business district of Lorain as tho a giant had swung a mammoth club, leveling everything before it; from the corporation line to the Nickel Plate railroad the storm mowed a path. Heavy iron poles were twisted down like wires.

Men who had grown up together met and with swollen eyes and fervent handshakes conveyed their thanks that the other had been spared. Then each would think of some one, dear to both of them—perhaps a wife or a daughter, or perhaps a lifelong friend—whom they would never meet again. And in the deep pain of silence they turned their faces and parted to pursue their paths through the desolation.

The day following the disaster, an army of men was busy clearing away the débris, preparing to build and repair. Everybody helped. Carpenters, masons, workers, came from near-by cities. The correspondent concludes:

Lorain, it is said, will be a bigger and finer city than it ever was. The people have suffered grievously, but they are typically American.

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IF dandruff pained like an aching ear, or throbbed like a jumping toothache, fewer men would neglect it in its early stages.

But dandruff is sly. It gives no early warning signals.

Still, authorities agree that dandruff, when neglected, is a common cause of premature baldness. However, dandruff very often can be cured by this simple, commonsense method:

In severe cases, shampoo with Packer's Tar Soap every other day for a week—reducing gradually the frequency of your shampoos as your scalp clears up. Work up a thick, abundant lather and massage it well into your scalp—then rinse. Now lather again, massage and rinse *thoroughly*.

In ordinary cases of dandruff a shampoo every few days for three or four weeks is enough—then the interval may be increased to a week, or for a woman—2 weeks.

If, after a reasonable time, your regular Packer shampoos do not cause noticeable improvement, do not experiment with treatments which promise seemingly miraculous results. Consult your family physician. If he finds that there is no underlying cause of trouble, due to your general health, he may recommend you to a scalp specialist.

The soothing pine-tar and other ingredients as contained in Packer's Tar Soap have long been recognized by physicians as beneficial in the care of the hair and scalp. And for 52 years men have enjoyed—*for its own sake*—the rich, creamy Packer lather with its exhilarating fragrance of pine forests.

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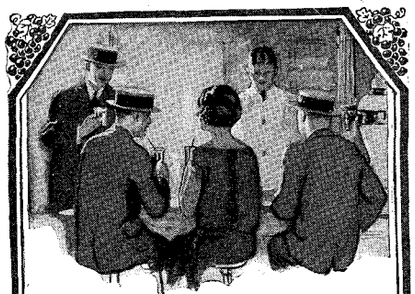

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INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

GERMANY IN DIFFICULTIES WITH HER TRUSTS

IT looks as tho Germany might soon be having the same sort of trouble over anti-trust legislation that we are having here, according to an article in the London *Economist*. For of late the Government has been going in for anti-trust legislation, which is a decided change of policy. Before the war, it is recalled, the characteristic feature of German industry was the "cartels," which were practically trusts of the horizontal type, groups of concerns in the same branch of production united for certain purposes and for definite or indefinite periods. "These cartels were very numerous—there are reported to have been between five and six hundred in existence in 1914, ranging from bodies whose avowed objects hardly extended beyond those of the most ordinary 'trade associations' in the United Kingdom to such elaborate organizations as the *Stahlwerksverband*, with its fixt allocation of a standard production among its members, its central selling agency, and its consequential control of production and marketing." According to *The Economist* there was little opposition to this development either from the State or public opinion. And the first effect of the war was to stimulate the movement. The Government found it useful to avail itself of this machinery in order to make the most of the nation's industrial resources. After the war the cartels developed notably. A Central Cartel Bureau was formed, "whose primary purpose seems to be to act as a friendly guide to the cartels." In the after-war period, "consolidation both vertical and horizontal began to play a much more important part in German industry than it had hitherto done, both the holding company and the merger being adopted for the purpose." In particular—partly as a result of war losses—there came about the dominance of the iron and steel industry by seven groups—the Stinnes, Thyssen, Phoenix-Wolff-Rheinstahl-Van der Zypan, Haniel, Kloeckner, Krupp and Stumm interests.

But during the last year or so the attitude of the German Government and of public opinion has been gradually undergoing a marked change, says our English authority, "and for some time past there has been a movement towards some form of state regulation of the cartels, whose unrestricted activities are not regarded with the same optimism as formerly." The first result of this change of feeling was "the decree against abuse of economic power which was promulgated by the Stresemann Government on November 2, last, and came into operation on November 20." This decree, according to *The Economist's* summary, provides that all trade agreements must be in writing and gives wide regulative powers to a "cartel court" under the Minister of Economic Affairs. *The Economist* concludes with a remark which American experience makes the more significant, namely, that the legal and administrative difficulties confronting the Government in its new policy are far from negligible. Indeed, we are told, "there are already signs that the ingenuity of the legal advisers of cartels, whose attitude is that they will do their best to assist the Government in a reasonable application of the Act, but remain strongly opposed to it in principle, will be exercised to the full in order to mitigate its effect. Its operation will be watched with the greatest interest by all who are concerned with what is perhaps the most difficult problem of the State in relation to industry."

FINANCIAL ORIGIN OF "DIXIE"

IN New Orleans they take no stock in the story that the word "Dixie" came from the name of a man named Dixie, who once lived in New York. They insist rather, according to an Associated Press dispatch from the Gulf Coast metropolis, that the term has a financial origin. The matter has come up with the passing, by consolidation, of a famous Southern bank. For the Citizens Bank and Trust Company of New Orleans has just been merged after 91 years of continuous operation with the Canal-Commercial Trust and Savings Bank. The name "Dixie," we are told, had its origin in money issued by this banking institution generations ago. This is the story they tell in New Orleans, as it is given by the writer of the dispatch from that city:

In the thirties America was flooded with "wild-cat" money, and counterfeiting was so common that suspicion became fixt on almost all paper money. Through it all, however, the bank-notes of the Citizens' commanded the respect of the whole of the Mississippi Valley, and the remainder of the country as well. In the days before the Civil War the Citizens' notes were printed in French as well as English. The most common denomination was the ten-dollar note, and it bore the Roman numeral "X" and the Arabic numerals "10." But, also, in the middle of the back was printed the French word "Dix" amid other lettering in French.

The Mississippi River then was the great highway of traffic between New Orleans and the North and, in the argot of the river, when a man was headed down south into Louisiana on a trading expedition he was going to "come back with a pocket full of Dixes." From

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"Dixes" to "Dixie" was an easy step. And the South, particularly Louisiana, became known as "the land of Dixies," or, more briefly, as "Dixie Land."

It was then that Daniel Emmett, blackface minstrel, wrote the jingling song, "Away Down South in Dixie."

GETTING RID OF THE SMALL CHECKING ACCOUNT

RECENT action of Boston banks in raising the minimum balance for checking accounts to $300 is taken by *The American Banker* (New York) as "another instance of the growth of sentiment among bankers that they don't want small checking accounts which are not profitable." It is remarked that:

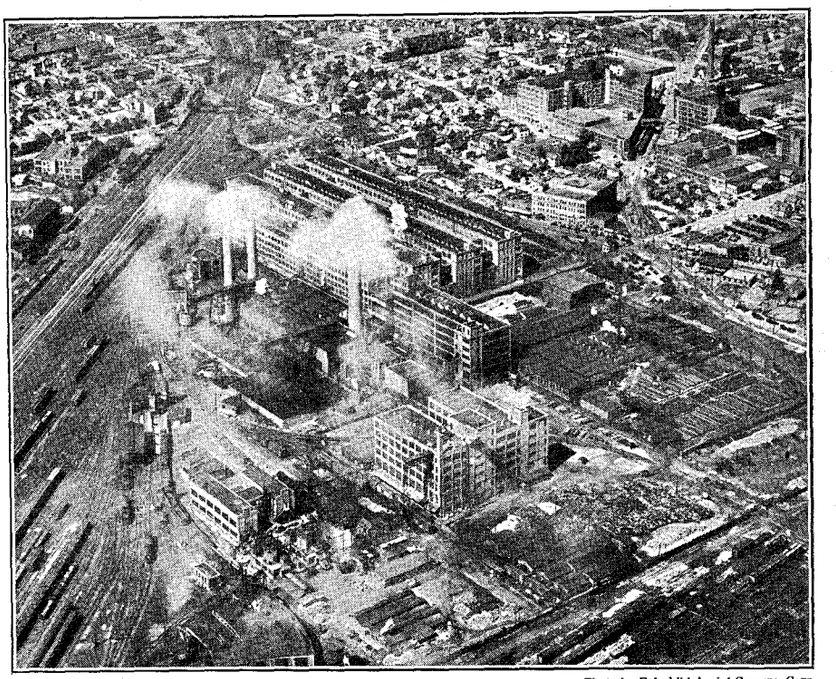
As the number of cities grows where the requirement is for a minimum balance of two or three hundred dollars, it brings up the interesting question of what effect this move may have on our needs for currency. It seems reasonable to suppose that the raising of mimimum-balance requirement to a sizable sum will mean that a considerable number of people who had been accustomed to using checking accounts will not have them in the future. Will this movement mean that we shall need a higher per capita circulation of money?

TEN COMMANDMENTS FOR CHECK USERS

TEN rules for thwarting the ambitious check swindler have been sent out by the Forgery Prevention Bureau and are quoted as follows in *The American Banker:*

1. Keep blank checks and cancelled vouchers under lock.
2. Write checks with safety ink or with a check-writing machine that shreds the paper and impregnates it with the amount in ineradicable ink.
3. In writing checks, leave as little space as possible between the figures of the amount, and start the written amount as close to the left-hand margin as possible, drawing heavy parallel lines through the unfilled space.
4. In drawing checks, use only alteration-proof check paper.
5. Destroy all checks marred in drawing and never permit a check to be issued with any erasures on it.
6. Do not issue checks to unvouched-for strangers.
7. Do not sign blank checks.
8. Scrutinize all certified checks, as the stamps are not difficult to duplicate.
9. Be careful where and how you sign your banking signature.
10. On checks you deposit, write above your signature "For deposit only," thus making it impossible for them to be cashed without alterations.

BY an unfortunate transposition in a table of figures in a New York paper, which we accepted in good faith and quoted in a recent issue, the business of the National Tea Co. seemed to be an exception to the general rule that business with the country's chain-store is good. The figures were wrong, and we are very glad to give the correct ones. The National Tea Company's business increased from $16,283,000 in 1921 to $31,292,000 in 1923.



Airplane view of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company in Akron, Ohio

Photo by Fairchild Aerial Camera Corp

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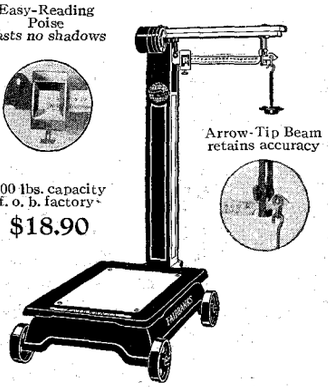

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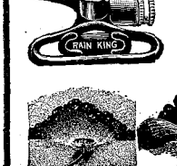

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

July 9.—The Allied Council of Ambassadors refuse Germany's request that the interallied military control of Germany cease on September 30, stating that control will end when Germany completes compliance with the provisions made for her disarmament.

July 10.—The insurrection in Sao Paulo, Brazil, assumes serious proportions, and operations against the rebels are being directed by the general staff of the Federal Army.

Paavo Nurmi, of Finland, breaks the world's and the Olympic record in winning the 5,000-meter run in 14:31 1/5, and the Olympic record in winning the 1,500-meter run in 3:53 3/5.

July 11.—Wireless reports from Brazil state that the rebels are in complete control of Sao Paulo and are successfully continuing their operations.

Eric H. Liddell, of Scotland, wins the 400-meter run at the Olympic games in 47 3/5 seconds, making a new world mark after the record had already been broken and rebroken within twenty-four hours.

George Duncan and Abe Mitchell, leading British professional golfers, defeat Walter Hagen and MacDonald Smith, of the United States, 4 and 2, in their seventy-two-hole match for a purse of £300 and international foursome honors.

The American round-the-world flyers reach Constantinople from Aleppo.

July 12.—The United States clinches the Olympic title in track and field when it wins the 400-meter sprint relay in 41 1/5 seconds, a new world's record.

Four hundred civilians have been killed during the fighting in the Sao Paulo insurrection, according to advices from Santos received in Buenos Aires.

The American round-the-world flyers reach Bucharest from Constantinople.

July 13.—The French Chamber of Deputies grants amnesty to Joseph Caillaux, former Premier, and former Minister of the Interior Malvy, who had been convicted of treasonable conduct during the World War.

The American round-the-world flyers arrive in Vienna from Bucharest. A. Stewart MacLaren, British round-the-world flyer, reaches Minato, Japan, from Kasumigaura.

Reentering the race after fifteen years, at the age of forty, Alben Stenroos of Finland wins the Marathon at the Olympic games in two hours, 42 minutes and 22 3/5 seconds, nearly six minutes ahead of his nearest rival, Bertini of Italy.

July 14.—The three American round-the-world flyers arrive in Paris, and are accorded a welcome by tremendous crowds.

Delayed dispatches from Santos, Brazil, report that the fighting in the city of Sao Paulo, seat of the Brazilian insurrection, has been of a desperate character, 3,000 soldiers and civilians, it is estimated, having been killed.

July 15.—The Irish Free State Government has decided to release Eamon De

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Valera, "President of the Irish Republic," Austin Stack, and other political leaders now in prison, it is reported.

DOMESTIC

July 9.—John W. Davis, ex-Ambassador to Great Britain, and a native of West Virginia, is nominated the Democratic candidate for the Presidency on the 103d ballot by the National Convention in New York. Charles W. Bryan, Governor of Nebraska, and brother of William J. Bryan, is nominated for the Vice-Presidency.

July 10.—Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, is elected President of the American Bar Association, in annual convention in Philadelphia.

July 14.—George Washington Olvany, Judge of the Court of General Sessions in New York City, is elected leader of Tammany Hall, to succeed the late Charles F. Murphy.

July 15.—The State Department receives from Consul Herndon W. Goforth, at Santos, Brazil, a request for American naval craft to protect foreign lives and property during the revolutionary outbreak in Sao Paulo, but the request comes unapproved by the American Embassy in Rio de Janeiro, which deems assistance unnecessary.

The court of inquiry appointed to investigate the disaster on the battle-ship *Mississippi* last month which resulted in the death of three officers and forty-four men, finds that the action was due to the premature firing of No. 2 turret guns, caused by "foul bore," due to insufficient air pressure, and to the fact that the guns were not properly cleared of gas before loading.

Forest fires cause the death of thirteen people in Idaho and of others in Washington and British Columbia. Fires are reported in every Pacific State except in Nevada, Arizona and Utah.

Federal agents seize sixty-six pounds of heroin, valued at $11,500, on the Italian steamship *Duilio*, in New York, and arrest nine officers and men, including the captain of the ship, all of whom are bailed.

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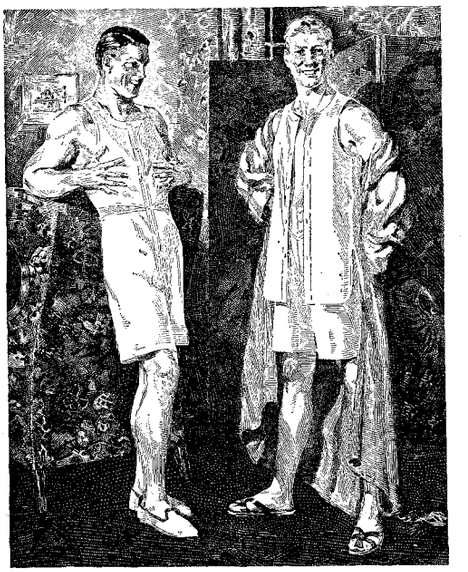
When All Signs Fail.—The guy that got up the adage that women can not concentrate never had a wife decide on a certain car.—*Wilmington News Journal.*

"Next to myself I like 'B.V.D.' best"



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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Another Hard Question.—How do they put the cats out in Venice?—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

Girls, Note This.—"Pa what is a bluff?"

"Threatening to leave home if your mother has her hair bobbed, my son."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Risky Business.—BARR—"Why did you stop bootlegging?"

CARR—"My customers began to insist that I take a drink with them."—*American Legion Weekly.*

Illogical, but Necessary.—LITTLE BROTHER—"What's etiquette?"

NEXT SIZE ABOVE—"It's saying, 'No, thank you,' when you want to holler 'Gimme!' "—*The Christian Guardian.*

Thoughtful of Her.—MADAME—"If I should die, dear, I want you to marry again."

MONSIEUR—"Why do you want that?"

MADAME—"So that you will be sorry I died."—*L'Illustration* (*Paris*).

Scotch.—One lot included in a railway lost property sale consisted of thirty-three bottles of whisky, one bottle of port and a bag of oatmeal. It is presumed that a Scottish picnic party had mislaid its provisions.—*London Opinion.*

Good Hot Weather Name, Anyway.—It has always been a custom in Presidential campaign years to name boy babies after the new prexy. This time if the Republicans win we will at least have a chance to name our girl babies after a Vice-President.

The name will be "Helen Maria."—*Cherokee Chief.*

One Advantage.—"Firewater was the ruination of the noble red man."

"Yep," replied Uncle Bill Bottletop. "But at least he had the satisfaction of bein' laid low by a heap better licker than we're gettin' nowadays."—*Washington Star.*

All Set.—IRATE FATHER—"I never heard of such a nerve. A man in your position asking for my daughter's hand!"

SUITOR—"Oh, my position isn't so bad. I have a window on one side and the door on the other."—*American Legion Weekly.*

Logical.—At a small country school the scholars were having a lesson on animals. The teacher had asked a number of questions which were easily answered. At length, she said:

"Why does a dog hang out his tongue when running?"

A lad who had not answered before held up his hand.

"Yes, Tommy, what is it?" she inquired.

"To balance its tail," was the reply.—*Dublin Evening Telegraph.*

Going Strong.—A draft of Missouri mules had just arrived at the corral, and one new buck private made the common but sad mistake of approaching too near the business end of one of them. His comrades caught him on the rebound, placed him on a stretcher and started him for the hospital.

On the way the invalid regained consciousness, gazed at the blue sky overhead, experienced the swaying motion as he was being carried along, and shakily lowered his hands over the sides, only to feel space.

"My gosh!" he groaned. "I ain't even hit the ground yet!"—*American Legion Weekly.*

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"NO, TOM, WE BETTER GO TO THE MOUNTAINS"

—Brinkerhoff in the New York *World.*

A Modernist.—TEACHER—"You'll have to stay in after school and work on your geography lesson. You didn't locate a single one of the cities."

WILLIE—"I can't locate them, but I know how to tune in on the whole blame lot."—*American Legion Weekly.*

He Knew.—A colored soldier was walking post for the first time in his life. A dark form approached him. "Halt!" he cried in a threatening tone. "Who are you?"

"The officer of the day."

"Advance!"

The O. D. advanced, but before he had proceeded half a dozen steps the dusky sentinel again cried "Halt!"

"This is the second time you've halted me," observed the O. D. "What are you going to do next?"

"Never you mind what Ah's gonna do. Ma orders are to call 'Halt!' three times, den shoot."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Sugar and Lemon.—SHE—"Won't you join me in a cup of tea?"

HE—"Well, you get in, and I'll see if there's any room left."—*The Square Deal* (*Baltimore*).

Fish Stories Are in Season.—New York's zoo has an electric eel capable of developing a sufficient amount of power to shock an attendant who handled it. All that we know, personally, about electric eels is that catching them is fine sport. You fish for them with a lightning rod.—*Detroit News.*

More Dangerous Omissions.—"Have you noticed how Dodds drops his aspirates?"

"Yes, but that's nothing to the way he drops his vowels. I've more than a dozen of his I O U's."—*London Tit-Bits.*

Ev. Mod. Conv.—"Oh, I can't stand him—he's an awful flat!"

"Yes, but he's got a motor-car and two thousand a year—what you might call a flat with every modern improvement."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Somewhat.—"My friend," asked the missionary, "are you traveling the straight and narrow path?"

In silence the man handed over his card which read, "Signor Ballancio, Tightrope Walker."—*The Square Deal* (*Baltimore*).

Politics as Performed.—"Would you advise me to go into politics?"

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum. "Every man and woman ought to be in politics. Only we need more people who will study how they ought to vote instead of how they can get voted for."—*Washington Star.*

Probably.—TEACHER—"Now, Hans, give me a sentence containing a noun and an adjective!"

HANS—??!!??

FRITZ (whispers)—"The teacher is a great ass!"

TEACHER (reprovingly to Fritz)—"Hush! He will think of it himself!"—*Dorfbarbier* (*Berlin*).

Making It Easy.—The deputy warden of the penitentiary was looking over the new arrivals. Among them was a tall, forlorn-looking gentleman of color who seemed to take it very hard, sighing so deeply that the deputy asked:

"What's the matter, boy?"

"Mah sentence, suh!" was the mournful reply. "Ah, cain't do all this heah time the jege done gib me!"

"How much are you doing?" inquired the deputy.

"Life!" exclaimed the new arrival.

"Well," remarked the deputy, not unkindly, "just do what you can of it."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

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